





— **1998** —



# No investment concession in Treasury's strict tax-cut line

By Christopher Hume  
Economics Editor

THE GOVERNMENT'S public spending plans for the three years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 are set to be the most restrictive since the Treasury's 1978-79 cuts and tax cuts strategy. They offer no concessions to the Tory backbench dissidents who have been pressing for more investment spending.

Public investment, including construction and infrastructure, is planned to drop even in cash terms between now and 1987-88. Defence spending and law and order, until now government favourites, also come under the axe either next year or in subsequent years with the aim of making room for tax cuts within declining targets for borrowing.

The long build-up in defence spending,

which is set to increase in real terms by a slight 0.2 per cent next year, to show nearly 20 per cent growth over 1978-9 comes to an end in 1986-7. Then a 1.1 per cent real cut is forecast—succeeded by another of 1.6 per cent in 1987-88.

Only four main programmes are not planned to suffer cuts in real terms between this year and 1987-88, and even these increases are unlikely to be enough to maintain the real value of services.

Health and Personal Social Services sees an increase of 2.1 per cent over the planning period compared to the estimated spending for this financial year with gross current National Health Service spending rising by 16 per cent in cash and 3.6 per cent in real terms over the three years.

This increase is probably not enough to keep pace with pressures on the NHS. The cabinet think tank reported in 1982 that NHS spending needed to rise by 1

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to 14 per cent a year "to meet the pressures exerted by demographic change and medical advances."

Social security's real growth over the planning period is put at 3.5 per cent, an increase which reflects some allowance for factors in an ageing population.

Two relatively small programmes show increases—a rise of 10.7 per cent for common services such as the maintenance of ministry buildings and 0.9 per cent for Northern Ireland.

Every other main programme falls in real terms, ranging from 13 per cent for overseas aid to 57 per cent for industry, energy, trade and employment. Nationalised industries will be expected to meet all of their own investment needs and repay money to the Exchequer.

The projected real fall in total public sector capital spending of 124 per cent between this year and 1987-88, is distorted by the inclusion of some defence spending which Treasury officials admitted yesterday was out of line with United Nations accounting conventions. On normal international definitions, the fall has been and will be greater.

For some programmes the comparison of the current year with 1987-88 is affected by this year's high public spending caused by the miners' strike. The planning total is expected to drop by 1.3

per cent next year after allowing for a 44 per cent rise in prices.

Thereafter, the planning total remains fairly steady after allowing for assumed rise in general prices of 4 per cent in 1986-7 and 31 per cent in 1987-8.

The Treasury claims that the large contingency reserves, new accounting procedures and the checks of local authorities spending will enable it to meet its targets.

City analysts, however, question several Treasury assumptions, notably that public sector pay will be able to be kept below the rate of increase in the rest of the economy.

Next year nationalised industries are expected to reduce their external financing to £1.3 billion from £3.2 billion this year.

If these targets are met, it seems certain that utilities such as gas, electricity and water will be forced to raise their prices more quickly than inflation in an attempt to maximise revenue.

The white paper shows that the Government has not succeeded in meeting its targets in the past. Between 1980-1 and 1984-5, the actual result, on average, exceeded plans of the immediately preceding year by 0.73 per cent.

This year's overrun is already estimated to be 1.3 per cent on the planning total announced last February.

But that estimate was based on the miners' strike ending last month. Public spending cost of the dispute this year is put at £1.5 billion, which implies that the effect on public spending if it lasts to the end of the financial year will be at least £2 billion.

## Law and order

### Police face leaner years

By Malcolm Dean

SPENDING on the police service will be cut by 3 per cent in real terms next year—the first planned cut since Mrs Thatcher won the 1979 election.

The white paper gives a 1.5 per cent increase (£44 million) in 1985-86 against a projected 4.5 per cent rise in costs.

Previous increases in the Thatcher years have been—1980/81, £284 million; 1981/82, £370 million; 1982/83, £226 million; 1983/84, £212 million; and in 1984/85, £225 million.

Police strength has increased by 9,000 since the 1979 election and in March 1984, stood at 121,000—an increase of 8 per cent. The number of police civilian employees, which includes traffic wardens and cadets, has gone up by 1,100 since 1979 to 43,764.

Expenditure on the police for 1985/86 is estimated in the white paper to be £2,632 million—well over half the total Home Office budget.

The prison service is the next biggest service spending some £822 million next year. It will suffer a small cut in real terms as its expenditure increases by 4.2 per cent (£33 million) with costs expected to rise by 4.5 per cent.

Within the penal budget the white paper shows a £1 million increase for probation, to £25 million in 1985/86. The number of probation officers has increased by 14 per cent since 1979 to 5,440.

The total Home Office budget at £4,546 million will be cut by almost 3 per cent next year. Its increase of 77 per cent (£78 million), against a 4.5 per cent cost increase compares with these previous 1980/81 increases: £533 million; 1981/82, £516 million; 1982/83, £548 million; 1983/84, £574 million; 1984/85, £545 million.

## Profit calculations will worry exporters

### Aid and trade

By John Hooper and Michael Simmons

THE WHITE paper suggests that the Treasury is taking an extraordinary optimistic view of the amount that will be needed to help finance British exports.

It is envisaged that the figure will drop by more than half next year and that by 1987-88 the government will actually be making a profit out of its activities in this area—something which has never happened before and which trade experts dismiss as a practical impossibility.

The money saved will not be diverted elsewhere as no prospect is offered of any real increase in the net aid programme. Preference will be given to Commonwealth and other "friendly" countries, and remaining dependencies.

The government's system of export aid encourages banks to lend money at bargain rates to foreign companies to help them buy British products, by making up the difference between the market interest which the bank charges to the foreign firm and the going rate on the open market.

This practice, known as interest support, is common to all developed nations. To ensure that some do not gain an unfair edge over their competitors by providing bigger interest rate subsidies, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development fixes a minimum rate for these loans. This rate, known as the consensus rate, varies according to the period of the loan and the type of country to which the loan is made.

According to the white paper, the consensus rate is likely to be 8.44 per cent during the current financial year on

## Heseltine puts military on cash plateau

### Defence

By David Fairhall  
Defence Correspondent

AFTER a long period of rapid growth to meet a Nato target and pay for the Falklands war, Britain's defence budget will decline slightly in 1986-87 and again in 1987-88.

Figures in the white paper show that after next year the cash spent on defence, though still rising, will not keep pace with the forecast rate of inflation. Even if the Falklands cost is excluded—on the grounds that it was inflated by war losses and will settle down once the new garrison airport is built—the defence budget still shows a slight decline in real terms after next year.

But the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, suggested yesterday that the change was so marginal as to be insignificant. In broad terms, he said, defence spending was reaching a plateau.

The cash figure for next year is £18,060 million (including £552 million for the Falklands), which is 4.7 per cent higher than the 1984-85 figure of £17,249 million (including £584 million for the Falklands).

In 1986-87 the planned figure is £18,560 million (Falklands £450 million), an increase of 2.8 per cent which does not cover the forecast 4 per cent inflation. The figure for 1987-88 is £18,870 million.

(Falklands £300 million), a 1.7 per cent rise which again does not cover an expected 3.25 inflation.

Mr Heseltine said that the precise figures would be subject to review and his budget, like that of other departments, would in future be expressed in cash terms. From now on the emphasis would be on competitive efficiency in defence contracts and military value for money.

But for the Nato commitment to increase military expenditure by 3 per cent a year in real terms—a commitment that has been abandoned from next year—and the additional costs of the Falklands, the Treasury would almost certainly have demanded cuts in Mr Heseltine's budget long ago.

Spending has increased by a fifth in real terms since the Conservatives came to power and the armed forces are doing extremely well in terms of new equipment.

Asked yesterday how he would cope with the £10 billion Trident nuclear weapons programme in a budget that was no longer growing, Mr Heseltine said he had looked at the effect of flattening the peak expenditure in a few years time, but this was not worthwhile.

That the Defence Ministry now talked about Trident as a 20 year programme rather than one spread over 18 years, or only 15 years as it was originally, was not a sign of impending financial crisis.

## PUBLIC SPENDING IN REAL TERMS \*

	increase between 1979/80 and 1985/86	79-80 outturn	80-81 outturn	81-82 outturn	82-83 outturn	83-84 outturn	84-85 est. outturn	85-86 plans	86-87 plans	87-88 plans
+23 Defence		13,405	13,684	14,038	15,044	15,483	16,467	16,499	16,310	16,050
-17.2 Overseas aid		2,949	1,906	1,792	2,221	2,806	2,390	2,403	2,330	2,360
+28 Agriculture		1,461	1,647	1,538	1,929	2,087	2,017	1,873	1,840	1,600
-26 Industry, energy, trade and employment		5,822	6,308	7,508	6,043	5,886	6,856	4,338	3,270	2,940
-1 Arts and libraries		587	594	583	624	640	636	581	630	620
-12 Transport		4,761	4,897	4,783	4,577	4,352	4,554	4,142	4,250	4,080
-68 Housing		6,569	5,467	3,468	2,780	3,083	2,979	2,092	2,240	2,250
-18 Other environmental services		3,833	3,760	3,461	3,679	3,739	3,592	3,153	3,140	2,990
+27 Law and order		3,746	3,988	4,177	4,367	4,624	4,837	4,767	4,900	4,770
+4 Education and science		12,994	13,349	13,186	13,313	13,398	13,125	12,422	12,320	12,110
+16.5 Health and social services		12,933	13,921	14,174	14,434	14,755	15,087	15,065	15,290	15,410
+30 Social security		28,204	28,713	31,833	33,884	35,217	36,221	36,638	36,800	37,500
+2 Other public services		1,786	1,797	1,779	1,771	1,670	1,772	1,774	1,750	1,710
-31 Common services		1,462	1,345	1,619	1,626	873	948	998	990	1,050
-1 Scotland		6,613	6,565	6,506	6,516	6,704	6,817	6,540	6,450	6,230
-2.5 Wales		2,569	2,578	2,468	2,495	2,597	2,516	2,500	2,530	2,490
+5.5 Northern Ireland		3,615	3,529	3,567	3,646	3,749	3,875	3,886	3,910	3,910
Local authority current expenditure not allocated to programmes (England)								543		
ADJUSTMENTS										
Special sale of assets		-1,451	-436	88	-510	-1,142	-1,909	-2,284	-1,980	-1,910
Reserve								2,741	3,510	4,260
General allowance for shortfall								-477		
+8 PLANNING TOTAL (everything except interest on debt)		111,809	113,513	116,566	118,437	120,298	122,301	120,672	120,120	120,370

\* After adjusting for inflation across the economy as measured by the Gross Domestic Product deflator.

## Cost of miners' strike distorts limits plan

### Nationalised industries

By Michael Smith

A COLOSSAL reduction in the financial support for the nationalised industries over the next three years is projected in the spending plans.

Total government support through the system of external financing limits—cash limits—is projected to drop from £3.2 billion in the

present financial year to only £1.3 billion in 1985/86. The paper also predicts an even steeper fall to only £178 million in 1986/87 and a turnaround from "loss" to "profit" of £110 million by 1987/88.

However, the overall figures are distorted by the continuing process of privatisation and the eventual cost of the 10-month-old miners' strike.

The full cost of the pits by the National Coal Board,

electricity generating boards, British Steel, and British Rail, all are currently running well over the 1984/85 cash limit projections.

Total EPLs for the nationalised industries have been increased to £3.2 billion for the present financial year, a jump of £1.4 billion on the original target.

The total cost to the National Coal Board itself is currently put at £1.9 billion, compared with an original EPL of £723 million, but

this is not a final figure. British Rail, which is losing at least £5 million a week because of the pits stoppage, will also require an increased cash limit to absorb the £250 million effects of the dispute.

A further distortion of the nationalised industries' cash limits is the exclusion from future projections of public concerns like British Airways and parts of National Bus and British Shipbuilders' warship yards.

## Prescriptions to rise as services squeezed

### Health and benefits

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

FUNDERS for hospital services and the building programme are to face a further squeeze in 1986 and 1987 on top of only marginal growth this year.

Big rises in prescription and dental charges also look set to continue up to the spring of 1987, while private patients can also expect bed and treatment charges in NHS hospitals to rise by about 10 per cent a year.

Figures released in the white paper yesterday show that extra cash for the health service will fall from 5.5 per cent this year to 4.25 per cent by 1987—in line with an expected fall in the general inflation rate.

The extra 1 per cent above projected inflation masks, however, the fact that the NHS inflation levels exceed general inflation, growing demographic pressure from the rise in the numbers of elderly people, and the rising cost of health care caused by technological developments.

Problems for the health service are compounded by the fact that it is a labour intensive service—70 per cent of costs are wage-related—which means that doctors, nurses and ancillary staff will need to accept lower and lower pay awards to meet the target.

Hospital building, which has received an extra £70 million over the past two years—will see its extra cash nearly halved to £40 million over the next two years while spending on buildings for special mental hospitals and national bodies

such as the Public Health Laboratory Service will fall from £40 million this year to £30 million by 1987.

The figures also reveal that spending on the family doctor service has risen this year by £100 million on last year's estimates. The figure would have been £200 million if the Government did not plan to introduce its "limited drug list" from April 1.

Spending on social services—nominally set by the Department of Health, although the overall level of spending by local authorities is set by the Department of Environment—shows that a 2 per cent rise is expected this year to meet pressure from demographic change.

At the same time the authorities are expected to raise more cash from services, such as home help and meals on wheels.

Spending on social security, the main item of government spending, is projected to rise by £1.6 billion above last year's projections.

This current financial year spending looks set to exceed projections by £730 million despite a series of cuts imposed on housing benefit, family income supplement, and a number of other benefits. About £240 million is caused by higher unemployment and the remaining £490 million by higher demand for invalidity benefit, housing benefit, and higher payments of supplementary pensions.

Over the next two financial years another £900 million will have to be found—£150 million to cover higher unemployment and further increases in claims for housing benefit, invalidity benefit, and supplementary pension. This will take the total social security budget to a record £42.3 billion by 1987.

## Housing

### New 4pc reduction in face of Tory revolt

By John Carvel, Local Government correspondent

THE Government is planning further cuts in the public housing investment programme, although it has not yet quelled the revolt among Tory backbenchers about the last batch of cuts announced before Christmas.

The white paper shows that gross capital expenditure on housing by local authorities, housing associations and new towns is planned to total £5,150 million in 1987/88. This is a cut of 10 per cent in real terms on the plan for the coming year.

Although this reduction is modest compared with the swingeing reductions which have cut the public housing investment programme by 70 per cent since the Conservatives took office, it is bound to deepen the despondency of the construction industry and those Tory MPs who believe that unemployment could be tackled by building more homes.

They had been told that the cut in next year's programme, which the construction industry claims will cost more than 300,000 jobs, was partly due to the Treasury's need to claw back past overspending.

If this had been true, they could reasonably have expected some increase in the programme in the following two years.

The white paper also includes a clear acknowledgment by the Government of the scale of the problem of council house defects.

It estimates that it will cost £1.5 billion to repair or replace 140,000 homes built by the public sector before 1980 using prefabricated reinforced concrete components, although it comments that a substantial number will not need work done for 20 years or more. It also notes problems with 140,000 other dwellings built using large-panel construction.

The Government is planning big cuts in local authorities' current expenditure on services and jobs. Over the next three years councils are expected to make real terms cuts of more than 7 per cent.

Although such plans have not been realised in the past because of local authority overspending, the Government's new controls over rates in England and rents in Scotland and Wales are seen to believe that this time the plans can be enforced.

The white paper includes the first fruits of the Whitehall review of the urban programme designed to give special help to hard-pressed city areas. This has been cut by about a fifth in future years, compared with previous plans, so that it will be approximately frozen in cash terms at its 1984-5 level.

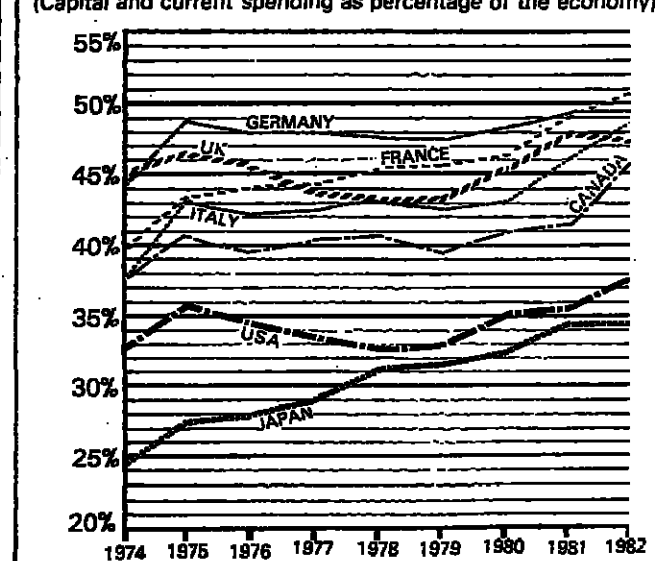
The Government explains that the purpose of the urban programme is not to halt long-term structural decline in the economies of the inner cities, "nor would that be desirable." The aim is rather "to assist them to come to terms with the effects of change."

The white paper hints at changes expected in March to extend the Merseyside task force approach into other urban partnership authorities. It says steps will be taken in the coming year to "strengthen the management of the programme, to concentrate its activities in the areas of greatest need, and to improve monitoring of output."

## At a glance

### GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN SEVEN COUNTRIES

(Capital and current spending as percentage of the economy)



A graph comparing Britain's public spending against that of other nations. The share of public spending in national income is lower in Britain than in most other European countries, according to figures from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## Meals, milk targets

### Education

By Andrew Moncur  
Education Staff

EDUCATION authorities face a three-year squeeze, with more pressure to save money on their school meals service under the Government's spending plans.

The total education and science programme for 1985/86 of £13,698 million represents a 5 per cent fall in real terms compared to

spending in the current financial year or under 4.5 per cent taking in to account unallocated funds.

The expenditure white paper reflects an expected 2 per cent fall in school population—with 136,000 fewer pupils on the roll—and a proposed reduction of 6,000 in the number of teachers.

Further cuts in real terms are projected beyond next year. Local authorities face reductions of 32 per cent between 1985/86 and 1986/87, and a further 25 per cent reduction in 1987/88.

Local education authorities will be pressed to save £135 million in 1985/86 on school meals and milk. Spending in the current year on meals and milk is £415 million.

## Job total lowered

### Civil Service

By Richard Norton-Taylor

THE Government is well ahead of its target for reducing the number of civil servants. The white paper suggests that there is room for higher pay increases than the planned 3 per cent limit previously announced by the Treasury.

The paper says that the number of civil servants had fallen to 617,000 in October

last year, a total cut of 16 per cent since the Conservatives came to power in 1979. But this includes about 20,000 Royal Ordnance Factory workers who have now been hired off from the Civil Service.

There are therefore now at most 593,000 civil servants, significantly fewer than the target of 608,065 for April 1985, given in yesterday's paper.

In a letter last week to Civil Service unions, Mr Richard Hastie-Smith, chief personnel officer at the Ministry of Defence, said that the cuts programme, the 174,700 target, originally planned for April 1, 1986, will be brought forward a year.

## Self-help strategy

### Farming

The £130 million a year research and development budget is to be cut by £10 million in 1986/7 and by £20 million in 1987/8.

Advisory work may be cut by £20 million in 1987/8 with no reduction next year. The scale of the cut will depend on progress towards implementing recommendations that farmers pay for some of the advice given.



## Licensing team to control human embryo research

By Andrew Velth, Medical Correspondent

Research on human embryos will be controlled by a voluntary licensing authority to be set up by the Medical Research Council and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, it was announced yesterday.

The authority will have no legal powers. It is due to be working by the end of this month, before the Commons debates Mr Enoch Powell's bill to ban embryo research.

Up to 15 members will be chosen by the MRC and RCOG and will include four or more scientists, a similar number of clinicians, four lay members and a lay chairman.

Sir James Gowans, the MRC secretary, said yesterday that the aim was to fill the vacuum until the Government introduced legislation. This is self-regulation. It is necessary because of public concern, he said.

"We have to persuade the public to trust us, but at least we'll have tried."

However, the Department of Health was cool about the authority last night. Ministers would take account of responses to the Warnock report before introducing measures, said a spokesman.

Authority members will inspect the centres up to 20 — working in vitro fertilisation (test tube baby) research, draw up a code of practice and issue licences for projects.

Scientists and projects which breach the code will be refused licences and have their names published. Sir James said: "We will have no legal status but we will have considerable clout because everything will be public."

The authority will almost certainly impose a 14-day limit

on growing embryos in laboratories. However, the MRC says but the battle will not be lost even if it gets a second reading.

Claims by the former health minister, Sir Gerard Vaughan, that experiments were leading to production of monsters were nonsense.

Criticism has centred on the zona-free hamster test, whereby the coat (zona pellucida) is removed from a hamster egg and human sperm is introduced. It is the only test of male fertility. If a sperm penetrates the egg, the man is likely to be fertile.

The fertilised hamster egg may divide once, but cannot develop further. There is a natural block and it is incapable of becoming a hybrid embryo.

The MRC's response to Warnock's research should be controlled by a code of practice and not by statute. It should be subject to revision by a statutory licensing authority and the voluntary body would be disbanded when the Government set up a statutory one.

One thousand test tube babies will have been born worldwide by the end of the year, but research is needed to improve the technique, says the MRC. Only one embryo in 10 transferred to the womb is born as a live baby.

Work on human embryos may eliminate some of the inherited disorders that affect 7,000 babies a year in the United Kingdom, could reduce the number of miscarriages (about 100,000 a year) and improve the effectiveness of contraception, says the MRC.

The shadow health minister, Mr Frank Dobson, said: "We would welcome self-regulation, but people with legitimate doubts about research on human embryos will not be satisfied until Parliament establishes a framework."

## Protest Quakers told to pay arms taxes

By Seumas Milne

THE QUAKERS yesterday lost the first round of their legal battle to withhold tax contributions towards military spending.

A judge at the Mayor's and City of London Court backed a claim by the Inland Revenue for unpaid taxes, and ordered officials of the Society of Friends to hand over £2,745.39 in PAYE contributions collected from 33 of its employees. The Quakers are expected to take their case to the Appeal Court.

Several people, including Canon Paul Stretcher, have tried to withhold the proportion of income tax they believe is used for military spending.

The Quakers were represented by Miss Beryl Hibbs, a bookseller from Cumbria, and Mrs Maïse Birmingham, a novelist from Dorset. The two women are clerk and assistant clerk of the Meeting for Sufferings — the executive committee of the Society of Friends.

Miss Hibbs told the court that they were in a spirit of confrontation with the Inland Revenue or the law. The decision to agree to withhold 12 per cent of some employees' tax contributions had not been taken lightly, but had been "guided by the Holy Spirit".

The staff left, Miss Hibbs explained, that paying taxes which would provide nuclear weapons made them accomplices in a crime against humanity. "It would be a contradiction to pay for arms and pray for peace," she said.

The Quakers' commitment to pacifism has its origins in the refusal of its founder, Fox, to accept a commission in Cromwell's army in the 17th century. Miss Hibbs told the court that paying taxes towards war preparations was "in conflict with the peace testimony of Friends, held often at personal cost, for 300 years."

Mrs Birmingham gave the society's legal defence. She said that it was acting as its employees' legal agent by holding back the cash at their request. She also ar-



"Guided by the Holy Spirit" — Beryl Hibbs (above) and Maïse Birmingham, who represented the Quakers in court

gued that withholding payment of taxes destined for war preparations was the modern equivalent of conscientious objection in an age of weapons of mass destruction.

Judge Richard Ranking said that these were considerations he was not able to take into account. He described the women's arguments as moving and most eloquently put, but were not, a proper defence in law.

The judge accepted the arguments of the Inland Revenue's counsel, Mr Matthew Wald, that the Society of

Friends had a statutory duty to pay, and that it would be unlawful to allocate the money to a non-military government department.

He also told the women to pay the £40 court fee, and said: "If the fee is such that the law should be changed, the way to go about it is by persuasion through Parliament."

The Quakers' Meeting for Sufferings will decide on February 2 whether to hand over the tax contributions for the second half of the financial year 1983-4, or appeal against the judge's decision.

## Teachers 'work 20 extra hours'

By John Fairhall, Education Editor

Teachers work on average an extra 20 hours a week on top of their teaching duties, according to a survey by the National Union of Teachers.

The survey, which was carried out by the NUT's research department, found that teachers work an average of 47 hours during the 39 weeks of term and as a 40-hour week when spread over the 48 weeks of the normal working year.

This is similar to the findings of a survey in the early 1970s by the National Foundation for Educational Research before the teachers' Houghton pay award.

The latest survey showed that teachers were still as committed and were putting in just as many extra hours, the NUT's deputy general secretary, Mr Doug McAvoy, said yesterday.

However, since the early 1970s teachers had had to accept additional demands and increased stress while their relative pay had fallen by 30 per cent, he said.

The first results of the NUT survey and another by the union on teachers' increased workload will be placed before the local authority employers when the teachers' Birmingham negotiating committee meets next Monday.

Mr McAvoy said that the employers' leader, Mr Philip Merridale, had questioned the professional commitment of teachers and suggested on the simplest of evidence, that the standard was declining.

He claimed that the surveys also undermined the employ-

ers' argument that teachers could be paid more than the offered 3 per cent only if they agreed to take on extra duties since they already did additional work each day.

The NUT says that the survey backs its claim that salaries should be increased by about 34 per cent to reflect the Houghton levels, although the rise might be spread over more than a year.

Mr McAvoy added that to offer teachers only a 3 per cent rise was not sensible, because local government workers were being offered 5 per cent.

A representative cross-section of 1,012 teachers, heads and deputy heads took part in the NUT survey, conducted by monitoring their own teaching work for four weeks, beginning on November 11.

The figure of an extra 20 hours a week worked came from an analysis of the 800 replies received, and these were surprisingly little difference between the figures for different types of schools.

The survey report also details some teachers' extra working hours, including the Rochdale teacher marking A-level essays each Sunday afternoon, the Kendal sixth form teacher who clocked up about 225 UOCA, college and job references in a year, the Essex teacher who had two free lunchtimes in one month, and the teacher who had to clean his classroom and fix loose desks because of cleaning staff economies.

## 4-year-olds shaken by hurly-burly of school

By Andrew Mosen, Education Staff

Growing numbers of four-year-olds are suffering from being pitched into the hurly-burly of school life with older pupils, a Commons select committee was told yesterday.

The children show early signs of anxiety, revealed in often violent fantasies, and even nightmares which can lead to imaginary illness. They are often afraid of rowdiness in playgrounds, and their progress may be limited by crowded classrooms and the pressure of inappropriate school work.

The select committee on education and science was told of a marked shift among parents who now send their under-fives to infant schools rather than nursery classes. There are nearly 375,000 four-year-olds in primary schools —

almost 70 per cent of the age group.

There is real anxiety about their development, the committee was told by members of the British Association for Early Childhood Education.

They are being tugged by nursery training, sometimes in classes of nearly 30 and, in smaller schools, alongside pupils aged six or seven.

Miss Margaret Roberts, president of the association and a former senior lecturer in child development at London University's Institute of Education, urged that all schools taking four-year-olds should be designated as nursery-infant schools.

They would then be compelled by regulations to provide qualified nursery teachers, working with smaller groups and provided with suitable equipment and more space for their classes.

## THE DAY IN POLITICS

### Campaign Group lead hard left into battle with leadership over direction of Labour Party

By James Naughtie

The Campaign Group of Labour MPs meet tonight to decide how to respond to the challenge of the left. The party leader, conscious that it is now the voice of the hard left in the parliamentary party and determined to give no ground to the leadership in its insistence on a change of culture by the Shadow Cabinet.

The fact that the members know that Mr Kinnock and nearly all his Shadow Cabinet colleagues are furious at last week's Commons demonstration on the miners and at the general approach of the left is in fact positive encouragement to the members. For it is now clear that the group is determined to assert itself as the leadership of the left in Parliament.

Although this week's demands for a debate have been low key, it is evident that in the PLP the leadership and prominent figures on the left like Mr Tony Benn, Mr Eric Heffer, and Mr Dennis Skinner, are now engaged in a tense debate about the direction of the party — a struggle which Mr Kinnock believes he can win easily (although not without the spilling of some blood) and which the hard left believes it is vital not to lose.

The emergence of the group is one of the latest symptoms of Labour's internal argument and an indication of the changing face of the left. When the Tribune Group met on Monday to discuss the weekend's public battle between Mr Kinnock and the hard left, it found itself in a tricky position: supporting the demand for a debate but expressing loyalty to the leadership.

To the more determined members of the Campaign Group it was an indication of weakness and an encourage-



Mr Flannery — final insult

ment to continue in their efforts. They believe that the emphasis must always be on direct action and they are openly contemptuous of many of the traditional parliamentary tactics employed on the front bench.

Since the Campaign Group's formation at the 1982 party conference (ironically perhaps, it was born in an announcement made from a Tribune rally platform) it has been trying to assert itself as the voice in Parliament of the "new left". The miners' strike provided the opportunity for members to express a distinctive view about Labour's approach and the occasion has suggested that the group might emerge as a powerful force in the PLP.

But it is a strange mixture. Familiar figures on the left and old guard mingle with some

unlikely characters — including both Labour and Etonians, Mr Mark Fisher and Mr Tam Dayell. Yet some of the stalwarts of the traditional left have stayed well clear.

It believes in the force of campaigning. Links with councillors and constituency parties are its strength. It is not a legitimacy; it argues that it has the fight on many of the issues of interest to party activists.

The annual report noted proudly that the group supports more or less every protest anywhere in the country involving socialists, of whatever hue, and even boasts of some strange activities — for example, the fight "against the party's use of opinion polls."

The question now is whether the group can gather enough strength to influence the leadership without dividing the left fatally. There is a dilemma: if they argue they don't want to lead the left or put up candidates against Mr Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, his deputy, they can be dismissed. But if they do challenge the leadership openly they will be accused of unnecessarily dividing the party.

But for the moment the most important fact about the Campaign Group is that its formation has led to a deep split on the left, perhaps best summed up during last week's Commons row in a heated exchange across the Opposition benches between Mr Martin Flannery, a campaign stalwart, and Mr Roland Boyes, a left-winger who refuses to join.

After Mr Boyes refused to stand and join in the demonstration Mr Flannery finally shouted at him: "You're nothing but a Tribune. He's nothing but a Tribune. He's nothing but a Tribune."

### Supporters of GLC claim moral victory over ignored letter

By our Political Staff

Opponents of the abolition of the Greater London Council claimed a small moral victory yesterday when they forced Sir George Young, the Environment Minister, to a retreat in the committee stage of the bill putting the Government's policy into effect.

The Shadow Environment Secretary, Dr John Cunningham, protested that a letter from London borough planning officers implying they supported the government's proposals for abolishing the GLC had been read out by Sir George, but a letter containing detailed criticisms had been ignored.

Dr Cunningham demanded a correction at the start of the continued committee stage yesterday and supporters of the GLC were satisfied when Sir George conceded that it might have been better if the letter had also read out the other letter. The committee has still a long way to go and a guillotine on debate is expected next month.

## Tories challenge extra Market payment

THE EEC

By Alan Travis

Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, was harassed by Tory anti-Marketters yesterday when he asked the Commons to approve a £119 million supplementary payment to help bail out the EEC.

The Commons held a three-hour debate on the special supplementary estimate, which follows the inter-governmental deal hammered out last autumn between member states. The extra payment is Britain's proposed share of a £500 million total which the EEC partners have been asked to find because last year's Euro-budget ran out before the end of 1984.

Mr Stewart told the Commons that the £119 million would be repaid to the United Kingdom in eight bi-yearly instalments from 1985.

He said there had been a

considerable overrun in EEC expenditure in 1984 which had caused disruption in the Common Market.

He said that it was essential to approve the supplementary estimates or payments would not be made to UK recipients from the EEC social and regional fund.

Mr Stewart told MPs that during negotiations over the level of the payments the figure to be paid had been brought down considerably and agreement was not reached until the other member states had agreed to pay refunds due to the UK and institute new budgetary discipline measures. The British Government had refused to agree to the payment unless the matter was decided by the United Kingdom Parliament.

The agreement on budgetary discipline was signed in Dublin in December.

Mr Stewart said: "It is an agreement of member states to pay this supplementary amount and not an instruction from the EEC. We believe

that considerable progress has been made in the past 12 months in improving financial discipline. The Government's aim is not to disrupt but to reform."

But his statements were not enough to convince several backbench Conservatives. Mr Eric Forth (C, Mid-Worcestershire), a former EEC minister, wondered if this would really be the last time that the Commons was asked to approve such a supplementary payment.

Mr Anthony Beaumont (C, Birmingham, Selly Oak) said Mr Stewart's assurances on budget discipline were "no more than pious words. . . Can you tell me how we are to believe that, if there are no sanctions and it depends just on goodwill and on people who have broken their word to this country in the past, why should we believe that the past practices will not just continue?"

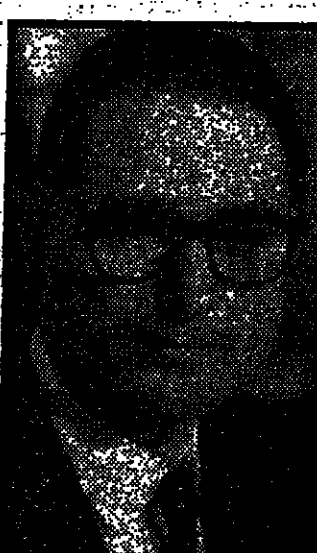
Mr Teddy Taylor (C, Southend) asked the minister how he could justify extra cash for the EEC for

overspending when his own council in Southend were threatened with rate-capping if they exceeded their spending.

The Conservative critics were supported by the publication yesterday of a Treasury and Civil Service Committee report which was extremely sceptical of the measures taken to improve the spending of EEC money. It concluded that they were not convinced that the new procedures would prove effective.

Dr Oonagh McDonald, an Opposition Treasury spokesman, said that there was no guarantee that the money would be repaid from June 1988: "Indeed we may have to give more money and we have no assurance that it will be repaid in the future."

The largest proportion of the cash would be going on the agricultural budget, she said, adding that the main cause of the EEC overspending was producer prices, which had been raised at a faster rate than farm costs



Mr Stewart — harassed

in the last six months of 1984. "The money has gone where it usually goes, boosting farm prices and farmers' incomes," she said.

## Plastic bullets row hits at SDP heart

By Colin Brown

Constitutional changes may have to be made by the SDP in the wake of a party row over demands for a ban on the use of plastic bullets in Ulster, which is to be raised at the Council for Social Democracy (CSD) meeting in Birmingham, on Saturday.

The row stems from the refusal of the SDP policy committee, chaired by Mr Mike Thomas, an ally of the leader, Dr David Owen, to accept "CSD motion calling for the ban on the use of the plastic bullets in advance of an inquiry."

The CSD on Saturday is being asked by grassroots SDP supporters to insist on its view being accepted by the policy committee, which so far has agreed to call for an inquiry but has refused to demand the ban on the use of plastic bullets in advance of the outcome.

Although the SDP say that there is a narrow point at issue, the constitutional implications are far reaching and go right to the heart of the way SDP was formed.

The president of the SDP, Mr Shirley Williams, said yesterday that the founders of the SDP had particularly wanted to overcome the problem in the Labour Party that con-

ference resolutions were often set aside once Labour was in power, thus making the rank and file more cynical about their party.

The policy committee and the CSD were given equal powers to review policy on parallel lines.

But the issue of the plastic bullets has confirmed according to some disenchanted SDP supporters, that the SDP leadership is just as determined to hold on to power as they were in the Labour Party.

The council will therefore be seen to be engaged in a form of power struggle with the policy committee. Although a compromise may be reached on this issue, the first time it has arisen — party leaders believe the constitutional question may have to be resolved at the May meeting of the Council for Social Democracy.

Mrs Williams said yesterday that she was against the formation of a third body to act as a referee. She believed the best way to resolve any future disagreements between the two bodies was through arbitration.

PONTING CASE

Attack on

Secrets

Act

By Alan Travis

MR Chris Smith, Labour MP for Islington South, yesterday called for the repeal of Section Two of the 1911 Official Secrets Act, saying that it was no longer needed for the protection of genuine security matters.

During a 10-minute rule bill Mr Smith said that this constituent, Mr Clive Ponting, was being prosecuted under the section of the Act next week that even the Home Secretary himself had described as indefensible.

Mr Smith said: "Section Two is not needed for the protection of genuine security matters. The inherent danger is that governments may use this section of the act for political purposes that have no connection with matters of national security."

He said it was necessary to repeal Section Two as a prerequisite to the essential task of opening up government before freedom of information could ever become a reality. The bill was given a First Reading.

## Republican returns to the Commons

By Colin Brown

Renewed demands were made last night for tighter restrictions on the admission of visitors to the House of Commons after the appearance of Mr Gerry Maclochlainn, a Republican sympathiser, at a Commons press conference.

Mr Maclochlainn, who has served a sentence for conspiracy to cause explosions, appeared at the press conference organised to launch a campaign against the Prevention of Terrorism Act by the Irish in Britain group.

The press conference was organised by Miss Clare Short, the MP for Ladywood, who this week was given front bench responsibility for emulating Mr Kinnock's Shadow team: Miss Joan Mary Brightside, a leading member of the Labour backbench group in Ireland, and Mr Ernie Roberts, the MP for Hackney.

Mr Maclochlainn caused protests when he visited the Commons recently to meet Mr Jeremy Corbyn, the Labour MP for Islington North, who was later "carpeted" by the Labour chief whip, Mr Michael Cocks.

Mr Maclochlainn said yesterday: "That was all a fuss about nothing. I entered this

House today through the normal procedures. I was searched and went through the electronic device (for bomb checks) like anyone else.

"I have often come to this House since my release. In fact I have done so whenever I wanted to speak to people here."

Among some Tory MPs, who later expressed outrage at Mr Maclochlainn's visit, Mr Anthony Beaumont (C, Birmingham, Selly Oak) said he believed that the Commons should now institute a "black list" to exclude certain visitors.

He said: "I believe the House of Commons in the shape of the Speaker, should call a conference of all party leaders to redraft a list of prohibited people who should not be allowed to enter this building."

However, despite some sympathy with the feverish party at the visit, neither the Government nor the Opposition Leader's office would support such a "black list" because it would destroy the fundamental democratic right of the public to meet MPs in Parliament.

The Commons security authorities have been reviewing the procedures at the Commons since the Brighton bomb attack on the Cabinet.

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General Zenon Platek, the most senior Interior Ministry official to give evidence at the trial of four Polish policemen accused of murdering Father Popieluszko, stands in the centre of a group (left) in the Torun courtroom yesterday. In Gdan sk (right), General Jaruzelski meets a woman worker at the Lenin shipyard, where Solidarity was born

## Tass critical but Geneva forum is safe

# Reagan space arms stand irks Russia

By Hella Pick

The Soviet Union, although sharply critical of President Reagan's inaugural speech, has reaffirmed its intention to stand by the Geneva agreement to begin wide-ranging arms control negotiations with the United States.

A Tass commentary, published within hours of the speech, attacked Mr Reagan's justification of research into space weapons. But there was no implied threat that Mr Reagan's determination not to be diverted from the Strategic Defence Initiative could force close arms negotiations between the Superpowers.

Instead, Tass noted plaintively that "the President did not specify whether the United States intended to take a constructive stand at the talks on space weapons."

The Soviet Union is calling for a ban on weapons in space and its Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, has described the US space research programme as a plan of aggression "which the Soviet Union resolutely opposes."

The United States has already appointed its negotiating

team for the forthcoming talks, and it held its first meeting yesterday to prepare its strategy. The Americans have also proposed that the negotiations be held in Geneva, from early March.

The Soviet Union has not yet named its negotiators or said when and where it would like to begin the talks. However, Western diplomats believe that Geneva will be chosen as the most convenient venue by both delegations, and that the Soviet Union is likely to opt for late March or early April for the initial session.

It is not clear to what extent the Russians have briefed the other Warsaw Pact countries of their assessment of the Geneva agreement to negotiate about medium-range and strategic nuclear missiles, as well as space weapons, and to consider the preservation of strategic stability.

Soviet diplomats have been assiduous in giving Western capitals their views on Geneva. At the same time, Mr Kenneth Adelman, the head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has visited several East European capitals to brief them on the US "view

about Geneva and the President's belief in space weapons as a defensive shield, which could lead to the elimination of offensive nuclear weapons.

These actions probably go beyond a desire to inform the interested parties. The United States wants to break down resistance to space weapons throughout Europe.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is seizing every opening to exploit reservations about space weapons among the Nato countries in an attempt to drive a wedge in the Alliance.

Alex Brummer adds from Washington: President Reagan yesterday began the first working day of his second term by calling his new arms negotiators to the White House to give them "marching orders" for the new round of bargaining with the Soviet Union.

The President's decision to hold the meeting so quickly after his inauguration was intended to send a signal to the country and Moscow about his determination to make the arms reduction talks his top priority in a second term.

## Antonov in hi-tech appeal

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

THE Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Alexei Antonov, ended two days of trade talks here yesterday by criticising the West's restrictions on the transfer of high technology to the Soviet Union.

The first high-level government contact between Bonn and Moscow since the deployment of Pershing II missiles here was described by the West Germans as a "sign of growing normality" in relations between the two countries. Mr Antonov had talks with Chancellor Kohl yesterday.

The Economics Minister, Mr Martin Bangemann, said after the meeting of the joint economic commission that West Germany could compete for contracts totalling DM 20 billion (\$5.5 billion) within the framework of Moscow's new five-year plan beginning in 1986.

Chemicals, machine tools, energy, with the involvement of small- and medium-sized firms, were named as promising areas.

Bonn is the West's biggest exporter to the Soviet Union, but imports from Russia have risen since 1980, chiefly due to increased shipments of oil and gas. What was a comfortable surplus in West Germany's favour has turned into a deficit.

Mr Antonov said yesterday that bilateral trade could be even more impressive if it were not hampered by the West's limits on technology exports to the Soviet Union.

He said the American inspired CoCom list "if these obstacles can be removed, the pace of trade will probably increase," he said.

His concern was echoed by German industrial leaders taking part in the discussions. Odo Wolf von Amerongen, the president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, said in a television interview that Russia needed advanced, not outdated technology.

Mr Antonov also plans to visit industrial firms in Munich, Dusseldorf, and Stuttgart.

## Belgium to take cruise missiles 'during March'

From Derek Brown in Brussels

Cruise missiles may be installed in Belgium before the end of March, according to Government and diplomatic sources here.

The Prime Minister, Mr Martens, is committed only to deciding a timetable for deployment by the end of March. But

by dismantling some of its own SS20 missiles.

"A concrete attitude by the Soviets in the weeks to come would be important to us," Mr Swaelen told local reporters. He heightened impressions of a change in CVP strategy by expressing total confidence in the Government.

The CVP leadership was deeply alarmed at the turn of the year by a private opinion poll showing its support crumbling on the cruise issue. A general election is due before the end of 1985, and the Christian Democrats and their rightwing liberal partners desperately want to divert public attention from cruises to the economic recovery which they claim to have generated.

Diplomats based here say they detect a new resolve by the Government to go for early deployment in the hope that the issue will recede before the preferred polling date of December 8.

Mr Martens's announcements of a deployment timetable by the end of March was made after his return last week from talks with President Reagan in Washington. It is seen in some quarters here as an assertion of independence (the first 16 missiles were originally intended to be in place by mid-March) rather than a serious delaying tactic.

But there remains a good deal of unease at Nato headquarters, just outside Brussels, about the possible knock-on effect of continuing uncertainty.

his Christian Democrat Party is now said to be steeling itself for a timetable announcement to be followed very quickly by the arrival of the first 48 missiles.

The Prime Minister's own wing of the Christian Democrats, the CVP, has wavered greatly on the issue, between rightwingers who favour early deployment and a centrist faction which believes the missiles to be dangerous to the country and electorally disastrous for the CVP.

The President of the party, Mr Frank Swaelen, who last year demanded a freeze on deployment, is now saying that the Soviet Union, should make a significant gesture for peace

## Pravda says Britain is more realistic on defence policy

Moscow. Pravda said yesterday that Britain's position on arms control had become slightly more realistic.

The report from the London correspondent, Mr Arkady Maslennikov, gave a relatively positive assessment of Anglo-Soviet relations.

Britons were becoming more aware that US policies, especially President Reagan's Star Wars plan, would turn Britain into a mere appendage of Washington's politico-military machine, Mr Maslennikov wrote.

Elements in British society opposing attempts to halt the arms race and "better" Anglo-Soviet relations were active but losing influence, he said.

"Amid all the fluctuations of the local political weather, the barometer needle has moved a little bit towards realism and a more sober assessment of current world changes," he said.

"At least that is what one would like to believe. Only time will tell," he added.

The Pravda correspondent made a point of distinguishing between US and British attitudes to Mr Reagan's plans for a "space-based missile defence system."

While Washington was proposing the effective militarisation of space, Mrs Thatcher had come out only in support of "research work," he said.

The article quoted Mrs

Thatcher as saying in a television interview that if new space weapons were developed the expense for both Washington and Moscow would be enormous.

In Ottawa, the Secretary-General of Nato, Mr Carrington said yesterday that it would be unwise of the US to abandon research on Star Wars.

"The Americans are absolutely sure that the Soviet Union has been doing research on an SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) of their own," he told a news conference while on a five-day visit to Canada.

"It seems to me it would be the height of imprudence if the US did not do the research itself," he added.—Reuter.

## Smugglers who are sitting on a million

From Jane Walker in Madrid

Women are smuggling more than £1 million worth of drugs into Spain every day inside their bodies — and police are powerless to prevent it.

Customs officials in Algiers say that up to 300 women a day cross the straits of Gibraltar from Morocco with the drugs, mostly concentrated hashish, hidden inside them.

Police in the port recently

installed new X-ray equipment capable of detecting the drugs, but admit that the women cannot be forced to expel the packages, and that after three days the women must be released.

Frustrated officials complain that some women have made the journey a dozen times.

Customs officials warn that the activity could easily spread to Gibraltar once its border with Spain is fully opened in two weeks time.

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## Guatemala ready to give ground

From Paul Elman in Guatemala City

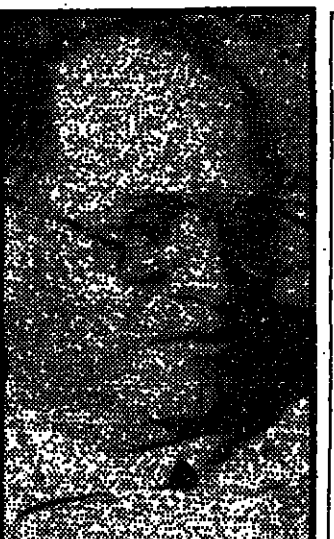
Guatemala's military regime has offered significant concessions in an attempt to settle its long-standing territorial dispute with the neighbouring former British colony of Belize.

Diplomatic and political sources here said that the concessions had raised hopes that a meeting scheduled for next month in New York of Guatemalan, British, and Belizean negotiators could agree on the framework for an overall settlement.

The meeting, to be held on February 12 at the Guatemalan mission to the UN, is expected to discuss a proposal by which Guatemala would recognise the independence of Belize in exchange for two tiny islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Honduras.

The islands, Hunting and Zapotillo, are uninhabited except at weekends when they are visited by Guatemalan tourists. Their position would allow the regime, headed by General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores to claim that it had satisfied the principal cause of its claim to Belize — Guatemala's need for unimpeded access to the Atlantic ocean.

General Mejia Victores and the military are said to be early settlement in case a civilian government, due to be elected before the end of this year, adopts a hard line on the Be-



General Mejia Victores: eager for early settlement

## Peru accused of killing and torturing Indian peasants

By Jonathan Steele

Peru is suffering from a growing wave of civilian murders by security forces which has left hundreds of people dead and more than 1,000 others missing in the last two years, according to Amnesty International.

The scale of the killing, often after torture, is unprecedented in recent Peruvian history and has brought the country down to the level of the atrocities more usually associated with parts of Central America.

The victims are mainly Quechua-speaking Indian peasants, local leaders, and young people who live in and around Ayacucho. Amnesty says in a report published today. In most cases, "the bodies when found are naked, marked by torture, and with single gunshot wounds to the head; in many cases, the victims are found blindfolded and with their hands bound behind their backs."

The report points out that the killings began to increase sharply soon after January, 1983, when the army and navy became directly involved in counterinsurgency against the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) guerrilla group. It says that Amnesty has received scores of reports of killing by the group, which it condemns.

Shining Path has adopted a policy of public execution-style killing of people it considers enemies, usually in front of assembled villagers. Amnesty has had no reports of guerrilla attempts to make the victims identifiable.

The report says that the Pe-

ruvian Ministry of the Interior has attributed 433 civilian deaths to the guerrillas in 1983 and an estimated 1,200 in the first half of last year.

But "in several cases, government reporting attributed political killings by guerrillas to the army's Political-Military Command never refers to purported guerrillas being taken prisoner or wounded. This raises the fear that many people reported to have been guerrillas killed in armed clashes were actually murdered after capture and that many may not have been guerrillas at all.

The report mentions several secret detention centres where victims are tortured and never seen again. It talks of documentation on 76 cases of children and teenagers who have disappeared. It touches specifically on the municipal stadium at Huanta where many people are taken for interrogation. It describes a number of new notorious roadside dumping grounds, where bodies of people previously reported as having been detained by the security forces have been discovered.

The report mentions an incident at Pichari where 100 marines took revenge on a village after an ambush in which guerrillas killed an army captain. Fifty-four villagers were shot and buried in a trench dug by army engineers with a bulldozer.

It also tells of a journalist who went into the stadium at Huanta while his wife and sis-

ter waited outside. He had gone to inquire about the killing the day before of six Presbyterian Church leaders and to protest at a police raid on his home. He has never been seen by his family again and the navy says they know nothing of his whereabouts.

The Amnesty report says that the Peruvian public was slow to believe the first reports of the atrocities, but a thorough national and international attention has since been aroused. Peru's civilian government has taken no steps to "extend civilian monitoring and control over the Political-Military Command."

Peru's constitution provides for a "Public Ministry," which has an autonomous role in monitoring human rights and to which citizens can apply for help. But, says Amnesty, this Ministry has also protested that the police and military authorities obstruct its work. Their prosecutors have been denied access to some rural zones and to detention centres.

Mike Reid adds from Lima: When the last big Amnesty report on Peru was published in September, 1983, President Belaunde said it was his habit to consign all communications from Amnesty "straight to the wastepaper basket." But last week Air Force General Cesar Enrique, president of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was reported as saying that the new report would be "studied."

Amnesty International: Peru Briefing, available from 5 Roberts Place, London EC1R 0EJ, 60p plus 60p postage.

## Silesians change their tune

From our Correspondent in Bonn

THE Association of Exiles from Silesia — which is now part of Poland — yesterday modified the motto for its annual gathering in June. Chancellor Kohl will now feel able to address the meeting.

The original motto, "Forty years of expulsion — Silesia remains ours" had come under strong attack from the Polish Government, and reinforced recent East bloc charges of West German "revanchism." The new motto announced yesterday is "Forty years of expulsion — Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free peoples."

The opposition Social Democratic Party said that the new slogan, while not implying a clear historical claim to former German territory, still contradicted the spirit of détente.

Western diplomats and officials in Bonn have been puzzled at Chancellor Kohl's allowing the tug-of-war over the motto to go on for several months. Even now, there are widespread objections to his becoming the first chancellor for 20 years to address the Silesian meeting.

The Chancellor, although keen to appease rightwing MPs in his Christian Democratic Union and to preserve the conservative vote, had made clear that he would not appear under the original motto.

Ahead of the fortieth anniversary of VE day in May, the quarrel has been particularly embarrassing. But critics said yesterday that controversy about Dr Kohl's attendance within a month of the May 8 anniversary was bound to continue.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Moscow flats searched

POLICE yesterday searched the Moscow apartments of 10 people who signed a petition last month asking authorities to investigate claims of harassment of Jews applying to emigrate. Jewish activists said, One, Don Shadrin, was arrested and taken away immediately after the search.—AP.

### Sudan 'mutiny'

A SUDANESE rebel radio broadcast has claimed that government troops mutinied last weekend at Bor, the capital of Jonglei province, and killed their commander. The broadcast on Monday said 192 policemen and wildlife rangers defected to the People's Liberation Army.—AP.

### Polls on target

THE PRESIDENT of Bangladesh, Hossein Mohammad Ershad, said yesterday that parliamentary elections would be held in April as planned and urged opposition parties to participate. General Ershad warned that the government would not tolerate further attempts to delay the polls.—Reuter.

### Arms deal claim

THE UGANDAN opposition weekly, Munnansi, claimed in Kampala yesterday that a Ugandan airline had been carrying relief aid into the country actually flew in arms and ammunition, then departed with a cargo of coffee.—AP.

### Baby Sue

A TAIWANESE man who paid a woman \$30,000 to have his son sue her for giving birth to a girl, a court official in Taipei said yesterday. Mr Lu entered a five-year contract with the 21-year-old woman but yesterday the court nullified it.—Reuter.

### Cardinal ill

AN ITALIAN Cardinal, Paolo Bertoli, the Vatican's Camerlengo (chamberlain) normally in charge of the stroke, the Vatican announced yesterday that the Pope's absence or death, is semi-paralysed after a stroke, the Vatican announced yesterday.—Reuter.

### Import protest

NORWAY will cut imports from South Africa by 50 per cent in 1985 because of Pretoria's policy of apartheid, the Commerce and Shipping Minister, Mr. Ashjorn Haugstvedt, said in a newspaper interview yesterday.—Reuter.

### 22 arrested

TWENTY-TWO alleged members of a radical Trotskyite group were arrested in Egypt on Monday night and charged with subversion. The Interior Ministry yesterday. Another 25 suspected members have been arrested during the past two weeks. Eight remain at large.

### Dismissed

FIVE Bolivian generals have been relieved of their duties for resisting an order from President Hernan Siles Zuazo to dismiss the head of the army, the Defence Ministry said in La Paz yesterday.

## BACK SUFFERERS!

The relief you've been waiting for

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AS SEEN ON T.V.

Years of experience tell us that standard beds may not be right for every human body. If they provide excellent support for someone of heavy build they're most unlikely to suit anyone lighter. And vice versa. Either way, at least one partner may well experience aches and pains.

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At least 60 officials being questioned or under suspicion

## Two French civilians quit India in spy scandal

New Delhi: Two Frenchmen allegedly involved in India's biggest spy scandal since independence left the country before a French diplomat, accused of buying national secrets, was recalled to Paris on Indian government instructions, the United News of India reported yesterday.

A senior government source confirmed that one Frenchman, a non-diplomat, escaped. The source, however, did not know about the other person, identified by UNI as a businessman.

The report said that the businessman "slipped out" of

A French embassy spokesman, Mr Chantal Haage, asked about the report, said: "no comment."

The French Foreign Ministry has refused to comment on allegations of French involvement in the spy scandal since it made a brief statement last Sunday on the recall of Lt-Col. Alain Bolley, the deputy military attaché in New Delhi.

Lt-Col. Bolley was accused in press reports of working for the American Central Intelligence Agency, but he described the allegations as "ridiculous."

Meanwhile, a senior Government source said that investigators also were considering a possible Soviet connection in the leaks from the Prime Minister's Office. The KGB may have used a West European diplomat to their high-level classified information, the source said.

Meanwhile, more than 60 senior Government, military, and counter-intelligence officers were being questioned or were under surveillance as suspects in the spy ring, according to the pro-Government Hindustan Times.

UNI said intelligence teams raided the houses of five more Government officials and two businessmen in New Delhi.

Two more Indian Government employees arrested on suspicion of passing classified information were ordered yesterday to be held for one week in police custody by a New Delhi magistrate.

UNI said intelligence teams raided the houses of five more Government officials and two businessmen in New Delhi.

India after being tipped off by an official that he was under surveillance. The man was said to have left before the discovery of a spy ring last Thursday.

At least 16 alleged spies, including 14 government employees, were arrested and 60 others were suspected of involvement, government sources said.

The first Frenchman, who also was not named, left India last Saturday, UNI said. The independent Indian Express newspaper reported yesterday that a Frenchman, whom it identified as the "ring leader," left the country by a commercial airliner on Saturday.

## How a Maoist mob hunted down family

By John Gittings

A particularly gruesome murder during the Cultural Revolution — involving as victims the relatives of a man whose reputation once rivalled Chairman Mao — has finally been solved, according to press reports from Canton.

The descendants of Peng Peng, the Communist Party's first peasant organiser, were denounced by Maoists in the southern town of Haifeng in August 1967. His nephew, Peng Ke, was killed by a mob after being chased into the hills. Hong Guowen, the man who hacked his head off with a machete, and then hung it on the town gate, was executed last weekend.

Peng Pai, one of the earliest members of the Communist Party, headed in 1924 the Peasant Institute in Canton which had been set up by the Chinese Guomindang (Nationalist Party) — at that time in alliance with the Communists. The problem for his family in 1967 was that Mao also taught at the institute, which later became exclusively linked with his name.

Peng went on to found the first, short-lived rural Soviet base after the Guomindang-Communist split in 1927. Mao was at that time establishing a separate base with the

support of local bandits which became the starting point for his strategy of guerrilla war.

On August 26, 1967, the Canton Evening News reported last week a faction claiming to support Chairman Mao in Haifeng started campaigning against Peng Pai's relatives. Six of them were quickly killed, and the rest fled to the hills. But Peng's nephew was surrounded and wounded by a burst of machinegun fire. Hong Guowen finished him off with half a dozen chops through the neck.

It has not been explained why a proper investigation of the crime was not launched until 1983.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta told the handicapped son of China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, yesterday that his efforts for the disabled showed he loved God.

"But I am an atheist," said Deng Pufang, whose legs were paralysed when fellow students forced him out of a wheelchair during the Cultural Revolution.

"But what you do is your love of God in action. Deep down in your heart you have a love of God," the Roman Catholic winner of the Nobel Peace Prize told him.

She offered to pray for him and asked for his prayers in return, when they met in Peking.



Moving out: Refugees wait for buses to take them away from the troubled Thai-Kampuchean border. Thai sources reported yesterday that 15 Vietnamese soldiers died, and 20 were wounded, in attacks by guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front on border bases at Poipet, inside Kampuchea. Fighting was also reported between the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the Phnom Makhoun area.

## Afghan attack on airfield

New Delhi: About 10,000 Soviet troops were sent to eastern Afghanistan last week to combat guerrilla attacks, Western diplomatic sources reported.

A Soviet division of 5,000 to 10,000 troops was sent to Pakia province, bordering Pakistan, on January 15 to counter heavy attacks by anti-Marxist guerrillas, the diplomats said. No immediate details of the attacks were available.

Twelve helicopters, meanwhile, were reported to have been destroyed by Islamic rebels on January 17 at a Soviet airbase north-west of Kabul.

Taking advantage of a snowstorm, the guerrillas staged a daring, daylight attack on the Bagram airbase and destroyed the helicopters, which were grounded because of bad weather.

A large convoy of about 70 armoured personnel carriers with at least 700 soldiers was seen moving toward eastern Nangarhar district on January 13, the diplomats reported.

According to an earlier report, the 55th Afghan brigade is under guerrilla siege in the Pakia town of Barket despite Soviet efforts to dislodge the insurgents.

The diplomats said that the Russians were still not able to supply the regiment with arms because it is surrounded by Mujahedin rebels.

The Russians meanwhile, continued to try to seal Afghanistan's borders with Iran and Pakistan and about 11,000 additional troops have been sent to the areas after renewed cross-frontier raids.

A domestic airliner was hit by rebel rocket fire near Kabul on January 9, the diplomats said. The pilot was reported to have been wounded in the attack, although he managed to land the aircraft safely.

Guerrillas also attacked an airport in Kandahar on January 14 and 15, destroying many aircraft.

## France to build military base in New Caledonia

Noumea: France plans to build an important military base in New Caledonia when the territory becomes independent, a French High Commission official said yesterday.

The official, who did not want to be named, said that the air and naval base would be a hub for French strategic operations in the Pacific. He did not say how much it would cost.

The idea for the base was an old one but the go-ahead to build it was made only when President Mitterrand of France visited the troubled island on Saturday, he said.

Mr Mitterrand said in Paris on Monday that France intended to retain its strategic position in the region.

"As soon as I returned to Paris (from New Caledonia) I asked the Prime Minister to take every measure to this end, particularly with regard to the installations needed to strengthen the military base at Noumea," he said.

The base would operate on similar lines to the American bases in the Philippines, the official said. Washington rents Clark airfield and Subic Bay naval base from its former colony.

The French plan hinges on a solution to the question of independence for New Caledonia.

Militant Kanaks, the indigenous Melanesians who are a minority among the island's 145,000 people, are campaigning for independence but French settlers firmly oppose the move.

A special envoy, Mr Edgard Pisani, has proposed that New Caledonia become independent next year with France retaining special economic and defence links. He has suggested a July referendum on his plan.

The military base is expected to be rented on a 99-year lease. "It would give the Caldoches (settlers) confidence. It would also bring in a lot of money," the official said.

He stressed that the installation would not have a role in policing New Caledonia but would be a base for strategic French operations in the region. The planned site is near Tontouta international airport, 30 miles from Noumea. The airport has by a deep, sheltered bay.

Meanwhile, Kanak leaders yesterday demanded the release of 57 detained militants before they would allow a sabotaged nickel mine to reopen.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) said in a statement that it would block resumption of production at the mine in the east coast town of Thio if the 57 people were not released. Security forces must also withdraw from the area, they said.

But the FLNKS, which spearheads the Kanaks' independence campaign, denied that it had sabotaged \$3 million worth of equipment at the mine last week. — Reuters.



Carefully Fostered: Tiny Medall, the winner of the Queensland Beer Belly Competition displays his massive midriff at the seaside resort, the Gold Coast, near Brisbane.

## Farmers dig in for battle

La Foa, New Caledonia: French settlers are building defences around their farms to ward off militants who, they say, are trying to grab their land.

They have dug gun emplacements on high ground, installed searchlights around farmhouses, and formed radio links in case of trouble.

The whites are preparing for a conflict as Melanesian Kanaks step up their drive for an end to 131 years of French rule.

At the same time, Kanak tribesmen are building armed barricades around their own land, fearing revenge attacks from settlers.

While the French Government tries to get both sides to agree on a formula for independence, rural areas are edging dangerously close to war.

Spokesman for both sides said the settlers and the Kanaks had established military training camps.

About 10,000 settlers farm more than half the island's rich cattle-grazing lands. Most interpret independence as meaning that they would have to give up the land to the 55,000 Kanaks who live for the most part on the mountain slopes. Some settlers were put under siege when the Kanaks began a drive for independence in mid-November. They had to be supplied by air.

The 55,000 settlers in the capital, Noumea, have been largely unaffected by the violence which has killed 19 people. Their main irritation has been a night curfew imposed under a state of emergency declared on January 12.

But settlers on the fertile west coast say they are being encircled by Kanaks. They are forming a farmers' militia, with women and teenagers being taught to handle guns at secret training sessions.

Reuters.

## Lebanon demands pull-out timetable

From Arie Hakkel in Jerusalem

Lebanon yesterday cautiously welcomed Israel's plan to withdraw its occupation forces from southern Lebanon but demanded a detailed timetable for the pullback.

Israel presented Lebanon with a three-phase plan for its withdrawal during talks between military officials at the UN headquarters in Naqura. The official said in a joint statement afterwards that they would meet again tomorrow.

The head of the Israeli delegation, Brigadier Amos Gilboa, said he was pleased to note that at least some of the Lebanese officers realised that the time was past for retreating positions adopted before the Israeli Government decided to withdraw its forces.

"The real problem now is how to coordinate the handing over of the area to the Lebanese and to the UN forces," he said.

The Lebanese delegation promised to deliver Beirut's reply to the Israeli proposals for a coordinated handover at tomorrow's meeting. Brig. Gilboa warned that if they failed to reach an agreement, Israel would pull out next month from the Sidon area would be all theirs.

A Lebanese statement said that Israel sought to present its plan as a withdrawal rather than a redeployment because the Israeli Cabinet would be required to approve the next two stages. It added that Lebanon would be prepared to seek a wider role for UN troops if Israel presented full, detailed withdrawal plans.

Israeli sources described the car-bomb explosion in Sidon on Monday as a foretaste of what was likely to happen if the Lebanese failed to reject the Israeli plan in order. The Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, blamed Israel for the bombing which injured a Sunni Muslim leader.

A senior Israeli official said that the Sidon area was a hotbed of rival militia activity by Christian, Shiite Muslims and Sunni Muslims, and denied any Israeli involvement.

A general strike yesterday paralysed West Beirut and Sidon where angry residents burned tyres to protest against Israeli troops.

As Israeli troops continued yesterday to evacuate equipment, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Peres, told MPs that the decision to pull out was not a political act, but rather a military one, based on diplomatic considerations.

"He also rejected objections by Likud members who suggested that the decision had been hasty. It was time for Israel to abandon ideas of forcing a peace treaty on the Lebanese," he said.

## Night raids pose new Gulf threat

Bahrain: Iraqi night raids on ships in an area of the Gulf well south of its earlier attacks represent a new hazard to vessels in the waterway, shipping sources said yesterday.

Iraq's official media said that the campaign against Gulf shipping this year, together with new night raids, marked a fresh stage in the war with Iran, now in its fifth year.

Baghdad says it has hit 20 "naval targets" this year. Five attacks have been independently confirmed but none were on oil tankers.

More than 50 ships, many of them tankers, were hit last year by both sides in the conflict.

The latest confirmed strike came early yesterday on the 347-ton salvage tug Ribut, chartered to the Dutch firm Wismuller. Shipping sources said that it was hit in darkness 85 miles farther south than any previous confirmed attack by Iraq.

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence in London said that the ship was hit by a French-made Exocet missile, an air-to-surface weapon known to have been supplied to Iraq.

Gulf shippers described the reported position of the Ribut at the time of the attack as a "worrying development." This is a congested area of the Gulf and many of us are sailing at night to avoid attack," one shipping official said.

Previous attacks in this zone of the Gulf have been attributed to Iran, which has carried out attacks only by day.

In Baghdad, the newspaper of the ruling Arab Baath party said yesterday that Iraq's blockade of Iranian ports, which started last February, has now entered a new phase.

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## S. Africa pulls Defence Force out of Ciskei as row deepens

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

All South African Defence Force personnel seconded to the Ciskei Defence Force were yesterday withdrawn "with immediate effect," the Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, announced.

The decision, contained in a communiqué to Ciskei from South Africa, follows the suspension of the commander of the Ciskei Defence Force, Brigadier A.A. Nell — a seconded SADF officer — and two of his colleagues, Major J.H. Lewis, and Captain F.R. Barnard.

The communiqué accused the Ciskei regime of violating the "principles of international law and of understandings reached between South Africa and Ciskei." It added: "The Ciskei Government has left the South African Government no alternative but to withdraw, with immediate effect, all members of the SADF still serving in the Ciskei."

The number of seconded SADF officers in the tiny, battalion-strong Ciskei Defence Force was understood to be "less than 50." But their commanding positions made them vital to Ciskei, one of South Africa's four nominally independent "homelands."

The suspension of the three

SADF officers came after the death last month of two Ciskei soldiers at the Sandile and Mapaso military bases in the "homeland." President Botha told a special session of the Ciskei National Assembly a fortnight ago that an inquiry into the deaths had uncovered "gross irregularities."

The inquiry left him no option but to reshuffle his cabinet, he said, adding that action would have to be taken against Brig. Nell and Maj. Lewis. The Cabinet reshuffle included the appointment of Chief D. N. Mavuso as Ciskei's new defence Minister, in place of the Rev. T. Ntshinga.

The Ciskei Cabinet was scheduled to meet the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, last week, to discuss the affairs of the Ciskei Defence Force. However, the meeting did not take place because President Botha was taken ill and admitted to Frewer hospital in East London.

Until the suspension of the three South African officers, relations between the Ciskei Defence Force and the SADF appear to have been good.

Late last year, the Ciskei Department of Information announced the return of the first contingent of Ciskei soldiers from the "operational area" along the Namibian border with Angola, where they fought alongside South African soldiers.

A Ciskei statement said at the time: "Ciskei and South Africa have common enemies in communism and terrorism. These enemies do not adhere to the territorial boundaries of any state and it was with this in mind that the contingent went to assist in the operational area."

Relations between President Botha and the South African Foreign Minister were strained last year. Mr Botha accused Ciskei of wasting South African taxpayers' money. President Botha said Mr Botha was interfering in Ciskei's internal affairs at the time of the dismissal and trial of the former commander of Ciskei's security forces, Lt-General Charles Sebe.

## Ordeal for Britons

Lagos: Two British helicopter engineers who were arrested after a Lagos High Court discharged them in a case of aircraft theft may face fresh charges, a British High Commission official said yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Clark and Mr Angus Patterson were accused of helping another Briton to fly an executive jet out of Lagos airport last May in defiance of a government ban on private flights at the time.

Last Friday, the prosecution, which said it was acting on instructions from the Attorney-General, Chike Odofin, withdrew its case. The two men, who have been held for eight months, were arrested again as they stepped out of the court.

Reuters.

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Armed Republican silhouettes in the Bogside — picture by Denis Thorpe

## Ulster's fifth column

Ronit Lentin visited Derry and talked to women there about conflict between the national struggle and their own interests

ANNE came to the Derry Women's Aid refuge because there was no such facility in her native Donegal. I talk to her in a room packed with refuge residents, all smoking furiously and talking at once, eager to share their experiences as do most women who recently escaped domestic violence. Yet the Derry refuge is not like any other in the Republic or Britain. Ever since its foundation nine years ago, it has had it rough in a city committed to male violence to which women are often more than tacit accomplices.

"We are in the middle of a Protestant area and as we are seen as a Catholic house, we are constantly being harassed," tells refuge administrator Maureen Mitchell. "Whenever there is an Orange parade, we are pelted with stones, although 25 per cent of our women are Protestants."

Maureen's claim that religious and nationalistic divides do not enter the refuge set-up — domestic violence is equally prevalent among nationalists and loyalists — is refuted by another refugee, Eileen Evason. "In Northern Ireland battered wives cannot always get help because their own families and neighbours don't want to know," she says.

Some years ago, the Derry refuge, of which Evason was one of the founders, had three

women, one on the run from a British soldier, one on the run from a Provisional IRA man and one on the run from a UVF man. "My feeling at the time," says Evason, "was that the men would have sunk their differences to attack the house and get at the women."

I have come to Derry to talk to women and see how relevant feminism is in the current political climate. I meet Eileen Evason at a friend's house. Active in the Northern Ireland women's movement since its inception, Evason chairs the Child Poverty Action Group and the Women's Housing Association and teaches social administration at Magee College, among her other activities.

According to her, sectarian and political violence has a particularly detrimental effect on the lives of women in Northern Ireland. "Women are in prison when their men are in prison, when they are visiting them and get very little in return. Moreover, women are policed by their own people when they go out with another man while their man is in gaol. I know women whose husbands were in gaol who were threatened with being shot when they looked for a divorce."

Eileen Evason does not mince words in her analysis of male domination in Northern Ireland: "Northern Ireland,

both nationalist and loyalist, is an armed patriarchy. Men use paramilitary violence to reinforce their control over women."

Apparent everywhere, this double standard screams particularly within the republican movement, where, as Evason says, women, relegated to minor roles, have to accept that issues concerning them come low on the priority list. "Understanding women doesn't come into revolutionary movements in third world countries — and Northern Ireland is a peripheral economy third world country, although we happen to be located in the first world."

Feminists south and north of the border continue to be divided in their attitude to the national struggle. Some argue that "there is no contradiction between fighting for the liberation of our country and fighting for the liberation of women." Others believe the interests of women should come first and others again say that the national struggle takes precedence. Many fighting women members of the republican paramilitaries accept the armed struggle as inevitable for sheer survival, sweeping its contradictions under the ideological carpet.

I have heard similar arguments from Palestinian women living in territories occupied by Israel, who believe that once they have a

Palestinian state, the status of women will fall into place. To those who believe that a united Ireland will solve the problem of women, Eileen Evason brings Iran as an example. "Everybody was saying all they needed was to get rid of the Shah. They did, but women are still running around in chadors."

In Northern Ireland, 35 per cent of all households live below the official British poverty line and there is 60 per cent unemployment in Catholic areas like Derry. Evason thinks women should not support the reunification of Ireland at the cost of worsening social conditions. Having prepared a report on the status of women north and south for the New Ireland Forum, she says: "For many women the priority is getting the British out, but even in Catholic Creggan I see no women's groups. They are too busy looking after their own families. They are too used to housing benefits, separation orders, supplementary benefits when separated, free health service."

"The British are wrong to execute people summarily, but the Provos do the same thing," says Evason. "Unfortunately, I fear the republicans will accept a united Ireland at any cost, cruise missiles, no status for women and all the rest of it. The war was lost 10 years ago and every death since then has been a

waste. A revolution costing even the life of one child is not worth fighting for. Women in Northern Ireland are caught between three fascist groups, the British, the Provos and the UVF — all men. How can any woman support a struggle which involves things like the Darkley murders?"

Like Evason, republican activist Mary Nelis would not like under the republic's existing constitution and government, who is, she says, exploiting the Irish just like the British do.

She sees no contradiction between national and women's issues. "Any separation is due to priorities," she tells me in her Creggan home. Talking about abortion, outlawed in both the republic and Northern Ireland, Nelis says: "Abortion is not a major issue here simply because women here worry more about their men. They are afraid they will ever be able to conceive, will their men ever come out of gaol."

"Women are oppressed by the British, by the Church and by their men. Fifteen years ago I was the traditional Irish wife and mother to my nine children. The nationalist struggle has changed my position. More women have been working with Sinn Féin in the last year. Women come to us for advice in Sinn Féin centres which serve as catalysts."

Nelis is well aware of the contradictions of a committed existence as a woman in Northern Ireland. "Some days I feel nothing is worth this suffering, not even the changes I want to see happen. And then I look around and think what other bloody way is there? We have tried achieving reform through discussion and through voting — we've tried all the peaceful ways and they haven't got us anywhere."

In my Derry visit I meet only Catholic activists. Only a few links seem to have been forged with Protestant women. "Working class Protestant women are even more oppressed than nationalist women," says Nelis. But when I press her about how much she had done to make contact, she can tell only of one Protestant woman she met while visiting her protesting son in Long Kesh.

"I was sitting with some friends after my visit had been cancelled when this Protestant woman who was visiting her protesting brother approached me and started to talk. It was daring of her. At one point she said, 'It's alright for the men to protest, but who will pay the bills at the end of the week?' And I thought there was more similarity than different in our lives."

Ideological differences not-

withstanding, the day-to-day reality for most women is harsh. For many "mother's little helpers" — tranquillisers — are the only way to blot out the daily suffering. One psychiatrist described working class areas in Belfast and Derry as "floating in a cloud of Valium." The number of women in psychiatric hospitals in Northern Ireland is 232 per thousand compared with Britain's 130.

I leave Mary Nelis's house to walk among nationalist Bogside graffiti. Street language is a daily reminder of the ongoing war. On a mural glorifying the IRA someone had written "Fuck your mothers." The young man who sees me to Mary Nelis's house says a British soldier had written this.

In the political reality of Northern Ireland with high unemployment, the huge expense of visiting relatives in jail and daily harassment by police and soldiers — feminism must seem trivial by comparison. Reunification is not seen as ideal even by committed republicans like Mary Nelis. "At the end of the day, if the British leave, Protestant working class women may have the same struggle as we do," she says. But when I ask her whether a united Ireland is no more than Utopia, she smiles and says, "If you take this away, you may as well put me in a hole in the ground."

Heather Cavagan is nearly 21 and has never had a job. Here she tries to come to terms with unemployment

## Unknown and jobless

NOT ONCE did I ever contemplate the prospect of my being unemployed. While at school, the emphasis was put on higher or further education and I don't recall a single girl leaving until she had either a place at university or found employment.

That was nearly three years ago and here I find myself rapidly approaching the golden age of twenty-one and still I have no job. I find it hard to believe that it's me who signs on every other week and that my only public appearance of the month is with three and a half million others who make up the nation's unemployment figures. But there I am, four A-levels and a year at university behind me, and I'm still in the lottery waiting to win a place with some firm or other.

I lied. I did once think about being unemployed but I never expected to experience the trauma, because that's what it is. This is simply the worst time of my life so far, and things don't seem to be picking up.

Having read economics at university I realise that it isn't only the Conservatives who are to blame for the present state of affairs. There's more than one way to solve unemployment, so I resolve not to get bitter and push all the blame rightwards. In fact I am no longer interested in how it's happened. I'm more concerned with the effects it's having on me as a person. That's what I find most frightening.

When I first signed on it was all a big joke. I was a student expecting to return to college in October. However, the powers that be evidently decided differently and I received a card telling me, in essence, not to bother returning with the rest of my year. OK, that wasn't so amusing, but it still was not the worst of the world. I still had my four A-levels and thus armed I started to hunt for a job.

First I went for banking, but they don't seem to like women to climb too high on that ladder, so I turned to what I'd always wanted to do, journalism. "Sorry," they said. "We're not taking university drop-outs this year." "What are you taking?" I replied. "We're not taking anyone really," they thought about freezing but then they said to me that you have to be known to do that. I am one of this country's great unknowns.

The Job Centres proved a dead loss, in more ways than one, and most adverts in the paper weren't much better. It's nearly seven months since I signed on and the merry-go-round continues to turn and I'm still not on it. There seems to be a conspiracy amongst employers in that if you don't already have a job they won't give you one. Give a dog a bad name and all that.

So I sit here, in one of the nation's employment black spots, and I wonder how my bike 'cos it's got a puncture and I don't have the money to foot the repair bill. The train or the bus would be even more costly, so that rules out any movement to look for jobs.

Physically I'm bearing up although I do seem to have had a cold since last September. I've gained a little weight and my face has a few more zits than usual; my hair is not as healthy as it used to be and I've lost inclination to bury myself around an aerobic hall. No doubt my knee will seize up through lack of use, given more time.

Most of the strain is mental. I no longer look forward to the weekend because there is nothing to do. I'd love to turn to my books, but I can't find a little relief, but I can't afford to do this. Besides, I respect my body too much to abuse it in this way. I'm tired of sitting around my mind on Dostoyevsky, though, and frankly I'm losing the will to carry on.

I live with my parents and brother and sister, who are sick of (that's not to agree with them, but it's just not possible to live anywhere else. From time to time we have a big fight and they all accuse me of being a parasite, and in a way I agree with them, but what can I do? It's difficult playing happy families continually but if we could just put some of the time it would help.

I think that I'm one of the lucky ones. I know of one bloke who chose not to return, his parents responded by kicking him out of the house. Down at the dole office I see men with young children whose wives are supporting the family, and in their eyes there is very little light. They have no hope.

All of my friends are at college or are working and I see them only rarely. When we do get together it turns out to be a pretty depressing experience. They all have such full lives and, despite such full student grants, such full bank accounts. At least compared with me they are having a veritable ball.

ORAL traditions, once committed to print, lose something of their intrinsic quality. Those passed on by the Indian Nootka published in Ann Cameron's *Daughters of Copper Woman* (Women's Press, £2.95) however, manage to preserve their simplicity of theme and directness of expression. They lose nothing of the sense of inherent wisdom, courage and foresight characterised in the society of women from Vancouver Island.

Parallels with the Christian and ancient Greek traditions give these enchanting myths an air of universality. *Copper Woman*, the symbolic patriarchy of the Nootka, creates man from her own spit, and with him and the rulers of the heavens, sons and daughters are born to populate the four corners of the earth. The Old Woman's timeless wisdom and knowledge was thus passed on and preserved, the female influence remaining dominant throughout.

Femininity is associated with gentleness, perception, loneliness and a sense of mission. Its strength is the only and successful weapon used against the male aggressor. Yet men are not hated and shunned. While feared, they are seen as subjects who need nurturing and re-educating.

The message is clear: "We must reach out to our sisters, all of our sisters, and ask them to share their truth with us, offer to share our truth

## Msprint

with them. . . . Only then can "those who need to find courage, peace, truth and love . . . learn that these things are inside all of us and can be supported by the truth of women."

Sadly, much of the wisdom of age is lost in the collection of essays by the American writers Barbara MacDonald and Cynthia Rich. Ironically, *Look Me in the Eye* (Women's Press, £2.95) sets out to show how the process of growing old can, and should be both dignified and enjoyable. Instead it gets stuck on an egocentric platform from which the authors, so recently handed the megaphone of liberation, can proclaim their lesbianism loud and often.

In spite of the tedium of this repetition, many astute and valuable observations are made: that ageism is a product of the fear and ignorance of both young and old; that the older women in our society may be as interested in the Women's Movement, and certainly as well motivated as the younger members, who tend to be its driving force. The book attempts to show that contributions to and influence on the Women's Movement should be sought as much from the aging and old as

from the younger enthusiasts. Ageism is a prejudice, which like any other must be corroded. If replaced by the belief that old age is a quality and a goal to be aimed at rather than avoided, then progress will have made positive strides.

The Americanness of this collection of essays is as nothing compared with that of the collection of short stories by Toni Cade Bambara. *The Sea Birds Are Still Alive* (Women's Press, £3.95) there is a hint of J. D. Salinger in the style, it is frequently lost in the obscurity and violence of the language.

Each story relates the oppression of various groups of women. Set mainly in black America, the heroines struggle, apparently in vain, against the unhearing, unseeing, unfeeling male aggressor. In *The Long Night* a woman cowers petrified, "Stuck horns, screaming, scurrying of feet against the slush, but silence." Silence symbolic of the silent response of men to women and their cry for freedom. At least I presume this is the sentiment being conveyed: with lines like, "Up too close to the screen, surreal, Jello-like around the edges like Superman. . . . No. She would never tell. Strike. She would strike. Someone or three would go down in the go down." It was difficult to be sure.

Hilary Tagg

## It is yet another of those exquisite instruments of torture New Yorkers have invented for themselves



AMERICAN DIARY

Linda Blandford

ANYONE who has ever doubted the infinite and complex snobbery of America, could well be directed to the little-known second section of the Sunday New York Times, under its rather mousey title of Follow-Up on the News. This is the home of the Society News Pages. It is within these full and eagerly perused columns that more socially desirable couples announce their engagement, and weddings, submitted for publication in writing, three weeks in advance. Many are the disappointments; there cannot be room, alas, for all the blessed and socially aspiring. It is yet another of those exquisite instruments of torture invented for themselves: the proof of faith through acceptability.

It goes without saying that there is not exactly a plethora of smiling black faces amid all those serene and soft-focused beauties whose "nuptials" have just taken place.

Nor are there in Teller, you might say. The New York Times, on the other hand, does at least pretend to represent this huge and varied city as a whole.

No-one ever said that the New York Times didn't care — it is, in that respect, the greatest newspaper in the land. Unfortunately, its heart may lie in Harlem but its senior editors sleep on more desirable stretches of Manhattan. There are no missives in the Society News pages as well attended to as those hailing from on high with the salutation: "Please use this."

Some inclusions begin to make sense only as the story unfolds. "Miss Mobley has Nuptials in Oklahoma," for instance, a recent inclusion, was confusing at first in spite of the announcement that: "Her father is a Tulsa real-estate developer and chairman of five banks in Oklahoma and Nebraska." The last paragraph revealed all: the bridegroom, Michael Armand Hammer, "is an executive of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles, of which his grandfather, Dr Armand Hammer, is chairman and chief executive officer." Of course.

There is these days an insistence on the fullest possible details of everyone's professional status. Mr Mobley's connection with five banks is untoward. Even step-fathers must have their moment as in this word from one Trine Bumiller: "Her father is a cinematographer and producer. Her mother, Gunhild Rose, is a nurse. Her stepfather is a partner in the Cincinnati law firm of Frost & Jacobs."

Occasionally, though, a se-

nario comes along that is actually heartwarming. Randall Leroy Kennedy, for example, an assistant professor at the Harvard Law School, plans to be married in June. He graduated from Princeton, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford and received a law degree from Yale. "His father read the last sentence 'is a retired postal worker.' What a tribute that is to the Great Promise of America."

It gets more complicated these days because of the mothers who are so much keener to have their professional tribute. It is worth reproducing this announcement in full: the favour would surely be lost in precis. It concerns Clifford A. Kornfield who was wed in the Hollywood Hilton Hotel in Florida. "Mr Kornfield, an associate in the New York law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goets & Mendelsohn, graduated from the State University of New York at Stony Brook and the Brooklyn Law School. His father is a sales representative and his mother, Esther Kornfield, is an associate sales representative of World Wide Publications in New York." Oh, what a gets more complicated these days because of the mothers who are so much keener to have their professional tribute. It is worth reproducing this announcement in full: the favour would surely be lost in precis. It concerns Clifford A. Kornfield who was wed in the Hollywood Hilton Hotel in Florida. 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# ARTS GUARDIAN

Waldemar Januszczak reports from a corner of London that is teeming with artists and new galleries to show off their work

## Hackney marshes blossom

THE London Borough of Hackney claims to have the highest concentration of artists in the world. What is certain is that the area sizzles with real and often frustrated artistic energy. There are some parts of Hackney where it's unsafe to go out of the house at night without a paintbrush. The old warehouses make splendid, spacious studios and the rents are fairly cheap. But because most of the commercial outlets for art are in the West End, and because Hackney artists tend to be of the kind that is allergic to over-commercialisation, the artistic energy of Hackney has often seemed to be going to waste.

However, the past year or two has seen the opening of several new galleries in the area, proudly alternative, and usually boasting the amazingly inconvenient opening hours which are the true sign of an independent space. Interim Art, for instance, is only open Wednesday to Thursday 3-7, and Saturday 2-6. Even if you get there on time you may well have trouble finding it, as the gallery is tucked away from the other two-up, two-down terrace houses in the street. And yet over the past six months the gallery has mounted a series of genuinely ambitious international exhibitions.

Interim Art specialises in what might be called weird things. The first was devoted to dogs and that was followed by one devoted to guns. Now the gallery's first one-person show has opened and it features paintings and sculptures by the notorious young Scottish Expressionist, Mario Rossi. In common with several of his fellow Glasgow School pupils — who currently make up the most coherent group of young painters in Britain — Rossi sometimes gives the appearance of not being entirely in control of his paint brush, and he stars as his own allegories.

The aim of these narrative self-portraits (Rossi shows himself as St George slaying the dragon, Christ buckling under the cross, Orpheus swapping his lyre for a violin and whipping up a tornado with his music) is not to achieve an individual likeness but rather to place the figure as a kind of hero in modern life. Rossi sees the artist as a powerful medium, through whom the world's intellectual, religious and natural forces flow.

His brushstrokes swirl in floods around the canvas as if they were iron filings responding to an irresistible magnet. His colours are the sorts of oranges and reds that are usually found on the inside of a kiln. Even the floor of the gallery has been painted so that the whole exhibition appears to be in flames around the figure of the artist locked in battle with the elements.

It is of course a ridiculous Wagnerian notion, this vision of Rossi as a kind of Hercules with a brush, the keeper of man's savage self. We haven't seen his like in British art since the demise of Hubert van den Drucker, and it is as absurd now as it was then. But the turbulence Rossi whips up in his paintings is real enough to blind you to the occasional clumsiness of his execution.

While the spirit of Rossi tries to set fire to Interim Art, in another of Hackney's alternative spaces, the long-established Matt's Gallery, Richard Wilson is attempting to rebuild a blue whale.

The original model of the blue whale in London's Natural History Museum was completed in 1938. It is 93 feet long and weighs some 160 tons. This much I've learned from the booklet which accompanies the Richard Wilson installation, and which also tells how the painters completing the swaying model whale could only work for short spells at a time before they began feeling seasick. I know the feeling from looking up at the massive rib which now hangs perilously at the centre of the installation, and from staring at the giant whale's tail emerging from the wall.

Essentially what Wilson has done in this eerie, and very effective room sculpture, is to suggest the huge, mythological presence of the beast, while also revealing its man-made, industrial workings. This ghostly blue whale is suspended somewhere between the factory and the sea. We are not outside the whale but inside, taking a Jonah's-eye-view of its insides. I mean it as a compliment when I say that I couldn't wait to get out of the place.

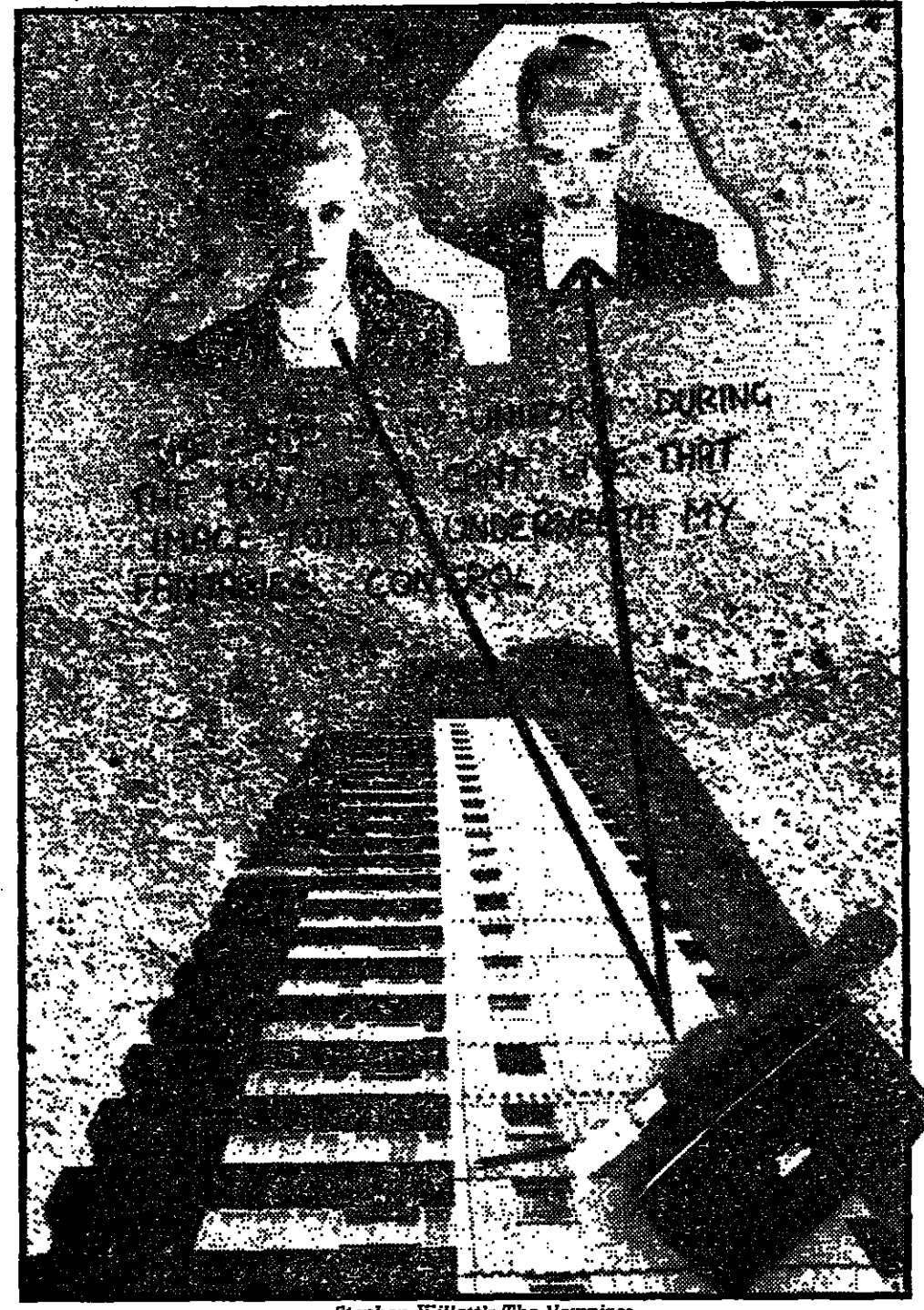
The chief protagonists of Stephen Willatt's pictures must feel the same way about the tower blocks they live in. Willatt's the Hackney way of excellence, in spirit if not in fact. His art seems to prowl around the tower blocks after dark, collecting bits of refuse to the collage, searching out the more flamboyant inhabitants of the demimonde, plucking them out of their corner of obscurity and giving them their 15 minutes of fame and artistic attention.

One such Cinderella has dark Spanish good looks and a nice line in gold necklaces which she wears to work in the office during the day. But at night, in a cunning reversal of the fairy tale, Cinderella throws off her riches and dons a set of black punk rags, pulls a black leather biker's cap over her eyes, swaps her "Have a Nice Day" expression for one which warns you to back off if you don't want your hand bitten and, hey presto, smart young office girl becomes a denizen of the night.

Willatt's show is called Doppelgänger and I suppose it is trying to say that everyone of us has a fantasy life which we keep locked up during the daytime. The stronger the prison — and this is what the tower blocks arranged like rabbit hutches in every picture symbolise — the deeper and stranger the fantasy.

Where the exhibition falls short is in achieving any real psychological depth in its investigation. The art is too smooth and so are the people. We seem to be dealing with a fashionable fantasy of darkness rather than the darkness itself. Putting on the latest black leather look when you come home at night hardly constitutes a major personality change. In the end you feel that the daytime conformism of Willatt's doppelgängers is much more significant than the night-time rebellions they enact in front of the bedroom mirror. They remain rebels without claws.

Stephen Willatt, at the Lisson Gallery, Bell Street, NW1, until February 9; Mario Rossi, at Interim Art, 21 Beck Road, SE until February 16; Richard Wilson, at Matt's Gallery, 10 Martello Street, E8, until January 27.



Stephen Willatt's *The Vampires*

Nancy Banks-Smith on a doctor's complaint

## Just the ticker

NOTHING is more terrifying than appearing on TV. How waves of red and white sweep over you like an octopus communicating with its kind. How, like an octopus, you seem to have three of everything and two left over. How gladly would you slip a friendly scene shifter fifty quid to break your leg or fill of them.

Doctors' Dilemmas (BBC 2) uses a cast of actors and a real doctor to illustrate each ethical problem. This week: Should A Company Doctor Tell?

The actors came on all eager to see the telly. Like Lewis Carroll's oysters their coats were brushed, their faces washed, their shoes were clean and neat. The eye rested on their nattiness with affection. One played a high-powered sales manager. He smoked as he phoned as he drove. Now and then he clutched his chest and groaned a bit. His managing director's greeting was all too apposite: "Ah, Brian, we've given you up for dead."

It was all ticking along nicely until Brian decided to take himself and his chest-crushing pain to the company doctor. And here one sat up smartish, startled at the unexpected turn of events. In the doctor's surgery, a shifty looking character in a lab coat was rocking away like someone who had mugged Whistler's Mother for her chair.

Here was a patent impostor. Probably the real doctor was even now struggling in the cupboard with Mrs Whistler.

But this was the real doctor, his little idiosyncrasies wildly multiplied by the fly's eye of television. It was poor, dear Brian, and the silver-haired managing director who were lying.

In the Doctors' Dilemmas I have happened to see, the doctor has never—how could he?—done himself justice. Do not ever tempt him with small cheques and large promises, consent to appear on the same show as children, animals or actors.

It all led one to speculate somewhat glumly on what a raw deal the real thing got on television. The cor of next week's TV Times says, coincidentally, Doctors' Dilemmas. Three doctors are staring intently at a lung X-ray. Each, for extra assurance, is wearing a stethoscope. Your chest, you feel sure, is safe in their hands. They are all actors.

The Exercise (BBC 1) was transmitted only a fortnight after the strikingly fine contact (BBC 2) and suffered from the contrast. Not, probably as much as I suffered. Magnificent Welsh scenery and melodrama. It came, as plays seem to, lately, more to a stop than a conclusion. One army cadet shot another but why or with what or wherefore, I would not care to say.

Alarms And Excursions (Centra's war, like the relief of Khartoum, a fairly foredoomed foray up the Nile with Max Hastings asking the questions. And sometimes regretting it. "Is it the way you expected it to be?" he asked a fellow traveller. "Exactly," he replied drily. "I've seen it several times before."

## Unchained melody

Edward Greenfield welcomes a new collection of Ravel songs on record

NO genre of music gains more while losing less on record than song. Yet even the most delectable song records from the finest singers have a depressing way of disappearing from the catalogue all too soon. Judging by the latest lists, his companies are now putting their faith in complete collections, and with composers as sharply contrasted as Beethoven, Ravel, and Sibelius there is much to be said for such storehouses of treasures.

The Ravel collection that has just appeared from EMI is a special delight (HMV EX 27 0138, 3 discs). With a composer whose range in song-form (or melodie) might have seemed

limited it was an excellent plan to have six singers, each given set repertoire. So Teresa Berganza as well as the French soprano, the Paris Orchestra Chamber Ensemble) has two songs inspired by Spain, the Vocalise in the form of an Habanera and the Chanson Espagnole, the set of five Chants populaires.

Likewise Felicity Lott, as well as singing the Melange songs and the Marot Epigrams very beautifully, presents "The Chanson Ecossaise (actually Ye Banks and Braes) in a very convincing Scots accent. For all the Mesplés voice it works well in the Melodies populaires Greques, while Jessie Nor-

man, rich-toned if not quite as characterful as usual, has the Chansons madoecasses as well as lesser-known songs.

It is the contribution of the two men that provides the sharpest illumination. José van Dam magnificently dark-toned in the Quichotte songs and the Mélo-dies Hébraïques (making Kaddish thrillingly powerful in its agony of mourning), while Gabriel Bacquier, twinkling in Figure toulousaine, has such point songs as the Histoires napoléoniennes.

Drawing the whole collection together is the superb piano accompaniment of Dalton Baldwin, whose long experience, accompanying Gérard Souzay, here blossoms in extra subtlety and with

such contrasted singers. Van Dam for example recently recorded the Don Quichotte songs on Boulez's excellent disc of Ravel's orchestral accompanied settings (CBS M 39023), but with Baldwin accompanying his expression is far freer and more detailed.

The imaginative playing of the accompaniment, Hartmut Hens what about all of it? Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau's new complete collection of Beethoven songs is extra range and zest (HMV EX 2700 423, three discs). Fischer-Dieskau recorded them all with Jörg Demus for DG's Beethoven Edition in 1970, but the new performances are far more spontaneous-sounding with more light and shade. The

### Concert dates

**Tippett/Hickox/LSO/Crossley** (Festival Hall, tonight, 7.30 pm). Sir Michael himself contributes to the Tippett Festival celebrating his 80th birthday, conducting his Symphony no. 4. Paul Crossley is soloist in the Tippett Piano Concerto, preceded by a new work, Moving Into Aquarius, written jointly in tribute by Thea Musgrave and Richard Rodney Bennett.



Michael Tippett

**Pay/London** Sinfonietta/Crossley 7.30 pm. In its latest series, 1985-plus, the Sinfonietta here presents two new works, the first complete performance of Nicholas Maw's Life Studies and Scenes From A Novel by György Kurtág.

**Oliver Knussen/Nash Ensemble** (Wigmore, Saturday, 7 pm and 7.45). The current Nash series introduces each concert with a performance at 7 pm of one of Beethoven's Séquences, this one no. 8 for violin, played by Marcia Crayford. The main programme has Mozart's Clarinet Trio and Mendelssohn's D minor Piano Trio framing songs by Respighi and Dallagiacola and the rare piano and wind Quintet of Poncehelli.

**Jorge Bolet** (Elizabeth Hall, Tuesday, 7.45 pm). Bolet turns from Liszt to Debussy (12 preludes selected from both books) as well as Chopin (the Preludes Opus 28).

Edward Greenfield

### RONNIE SCOTT'S

John Fordham

### Chico Freeman

CHICO FREEMAN is regarded as one of the foremost black saxophone heroes to have emerged in the post-Coltrane generation, so it is extraordinary to find what a traditional player he is at heart, particularly on ballads (like the Coltrane audible on the Duke Ellington sessions). Freeman appears so fastidious in demeanor and playing habits that he prompts unlikely comparisons. He and his band may be utterly dissimilar in idiom, mood and dynamics from the MJO, yet both approach a performance with certainty and the accuracy of jewelers. Not for them Thelonious Monk's advice to Abbey Lincoln: "Sing it wrong."

The Freeman band is, however, more exciting in a club than on a concert stage despite its impeccable professionalism. Their impact is widened by the presence of the pianist Mark Thompson, who dropped a number of spectacular hints that he can combine the old world and the new in a way that Don Pullen never quite manages.

Thompson played a stunning solo on the thunderous uptempo tune, Each One Teach One. With drum-like hammerings, wild skips up the keyboard producing various effects, delicate, dewy phrases and stamping chords he seemed to combine McCoy Tyner, John Lewis and Monk within a single solo.

Less successful parts of the repertoire are those rather precious, rambling early Herbie Hancock-style pieces (like Undercurrents) which feature sultry bass riffs, soulful horn line and a lot of suspended time.

It is on ballads that Freeman is heard at his best, allowing hard, sneaky phrases to dissolve into rip-



Chico Freeman — picture by Alan Titmus

ples. He finished the set by getting the audience to clap in time and charged into a mid-tempo blues straight out of the Dexter Gordon stable.

The bassist, Cecil McBee, was an ingenious collaborator as usual, and the support band, Outback, operating in a less scientific fashion, succeeded in whipping up quite a storm of its own. The tenor saxophonist, Tim Saunders, played fit to crack a piston.

### WAREHOUSE

Michael Billington

### Andromache

THEY were squatting on the floor of the Donmar Warehouse for Cheek by Jowl's production of Andromache. Only one goes to prove that, whatever our national companies may think, there is a palpable public hunger for these monumental tragedies of Racine. But though I greatly applaud the pluck and daring of this versatile young troupe in giving this play its British professional premiere a mere 318 years after its Paris debut, I admit that Racine poses problems they didn't encounter with Thackeray and Shakespeare.

First, there is the translation. George Steiner wrote of Racine that "in no art is the principle of life more com-

pletely that of style". And here David Bryer, eschewing a literal rendering of the original alexandrines, comes up with a version that veers rather wildly between the high-flown and the colloquial. On the one hand, there are lines like "To be so cautious I find fastidious" (an unmusical repetition of sound); on the other, phrases like "Go on, off you go, run before I call you back" which suggests a mother sending her son out into the park rather than Hermione despatching Orestes to kill Pyrrhus. I don't underestimate the problem: I just don't think Bryer has solved it.

Then again, there is the background and ethos of the play. Taking place in the aftermath of the Trojan War, it presents us with a terrifying chain of unrequited passion: Orestes loves Hermione who in turn loves Pyrrhus who is in love with his widowed Trojan prisoner Andromache who is still faithful to the memory of the dead Hector.

Racine develops the situation with merciless clarity, presents the characters with agonising moral choices (Andromache can only save her son's life by marrying a man she detests) and shows acute understanding of the kinship of love and hate. But the action depends on a post-war situation and putting the men into modern, all white Greek naval uniforms and the women into forties cocktail-dresses and their hair into bangs doesn't quite convey the sense of a moral jungle where the brute logic of unrequited passion grips one; and Decian Donnellan's production, played on a black-and-white zodiacal circle, contains fine performances from Amanda Harris as an Andromache full of steely, unforgiving passion, from Sadie Shimmon as a dainty, nervous young girl, from Horatio as a putative lover with lethal, carnal-minded smiles and from Dun-

can Bell as an arrogant Pyrrhus in pearl-grey cravat.

The production intelligently suggests it is the candidates who time and again see impending disaster but are powerless to prevent it and gives one a clear sense of Racine's interlocking sexual intrigues. What I miss is the feeling of passion bursting through the strict confines of an intricate verse form. Like a mad bull crashing through its pen.

### FESTIVAL HALL

David Ward

### Ewan MacColl

FEW of us are fortunate enough to have birthday parties graced by the presence of both a didgeridoo and Arthur Scargill. But Ewan MacColl, 70 on Friday, is special and the growing pipe and the union boss plus a Festival Hall full of friends and musicians saluted a man who has been singing, writing and shouting "up the workers" for more than half a century. Appropriately enough, the proceeds from the celebration went to the miners' cause.

Nights of homage can be sickly and soggy. This one wasn't partly because of some surprises (Scargill revealed after presenting the birthday boy with a miners' lamp that at 15 he had been hauled and blues organiser for the Young Communist League) but mainly because of the quality of the performers.

The range of MacColl's preoccupations were well covered: agit-prop from Dick Gaughan (an update of a 1932 song from a different strike in a different land), Ian Campbell (a searing version of Buddy Can You Spare A Dime?), and Frankie Armstrong

### ELIZABETH HALL

Frank Barker

### Marius May

BROUGHT up on the Thauland/Cortez recording of Franck's Violin Sonata I have never fully accepted its cello version, but I must admit that the rapturous performance by Marius May and his equally committed and subtle pianist Roger Vignoles almost convinced me at last.

My reservation only applied to the final allegretto, which cries out for the lighter string tone. Elsewhere both players realised all its lyrical ardour and restless introspection while keeping textures delicately transparent and avoiding all trace of sentimentality.

They were no less persuasive in another transcription, the Schumann Adagio and Allegro originally written for the horn. Here, too, May revealed a rewarding range of expression, expansively singing in the first movement and joyously vigorous in the second. One was struck again by the rare combination of thoughtfulness and spontaneity displayed by both players.

Unaccompanied, May showed in Bach's C Major Suite that he has successfully developed from child prodigy into a young artist of truly communicative maturity. The Sarabande had a deeply felt stateliness, the livelier dances an infectious gaiety skilfully kept within classical bounds. Two Paganini Caprices, thrown off with dazzling virtuosity, showed a keen sense of wit

### as well as daredevil assurance.

Vivaldi's Cello Sonata in E Minor, no doubt given at the beginning to allow the player to warm up, sounded curiously over-romanticised. But then one must do something to brighten up these formula pieces which I am sure the workaholic Venetian could, and possibly sometimes did, write in his sleep. Yet even here one could only marvel at the beautiful bloom which characterises this cellist's tone.

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## Wriggling in a vortex of decline

The Government frequently claims that it is holding public expenditure constant in "real terms" (that is, after removing the effects of inflation). And this is a cornerstone of its economic policy because, if spending is held steady at a time when the economy is expanding, then it falls as a proportion of the nation's income, enabling tax cuts to be financed out of increased growth. That, at least, is the theory. In fact — as a reading between the lines of yesterday's spending white paper makes clear — the Government is woefully failing to keep spending within its own targets.

If the expected outcome for the financial year 1984/85 is compared with what was planned a year ago, there is a spending overrun of £2.8 billion. If allowance is made for the fact that yesterday's document (curiously) presumed the miners' strike to have ended in December, then the real overrun must be around £3.5 billion. Admittedly, this figure includes £1 billion for extra debt interest which the Government excludes from its own definition of public spending — but that exclusion is increasingly difficult to justify. After all, money has to be found from somewhere to pay the extra interest. And it was this Government which pledged itself to reduce public borrowing. As it turns out, interest on Government debt is the fastest rising of all areas of public spending; it has grown from £3.4 billion in 1979/80 to £8.5 billion this year.

This year's spending figures have, of course, been influenced by the aforementioned effects of the miners' strike. On a longer comparison expenditure in real terms (excluding debt interest) has risen by 9.3 per cent since 1979/80 or 11 per cent after removing asset sales (which in Treasury accounting terms count as reductions in public spending). Is this what the Government means by "freezing" spending? Moreover, over the same period, expenditure as a percentage of the economy

has actually increased from 39½ per cent to 42½ per cent despite increased economic growth. On the Government's own extrapolation, spending will only come down to the inherited figure of 39½ per cent by 1987/88. And that rests on the frail assumption that the Treasury unexpectedly gets expenditure under control.

The sharp increase in expenditure which we are now experiencing would be highly desirable if it were being spent positively in a way that increased wealth and jobs. But the Government declines to take the initiative in bringing about a concerted reflation of key European economies, and refuses to spend even £1 or £2 billion a year extra on vital improvements to the country's ailing infrastructure (supported by a wide spectrum of the population including CBI, TUC, and the NEDC). It has even put a moratorium on its spending to boost micro-technology at a moment when Germany and France are investing twice or three times as much as the UK.

The tragic fact is that the overrun in spending since 1979/80 is entirely accounted for by the biggest expansion of defence spending in peacetime and by the cost of failing to produce new jobs — that is, the burgeoning cost of social security. Since 1979/80 spending in real terms on defence has increased by 23 per cent (or 29 per cent since 1978/79). Even more glaring, the increase in the nation's bills for social security (itself 30 per cent of total spending) will have increased by £2.4 billion (in real terms) between 1979 and 1985 — which alone counts for virtually all of the £3.9 billion overrun in all spending. Among the manifest losers are housing (down 68 per cent), overseas aid (down 17 per cent) and spending by the Departments of Industry, Energy, Trade and Employment (down 26 per cent).

Yesterday's future plans offer scant consolation. The Government repeats its perennial boast that spending will be held in real terms; but hardly anyone believes it. All we are offered is yet more cuts in programmes (which might have boosted wealth) in order to make up for a higher social security bill which is the direct consequence of the government's failure to generate more jobs. Putting it crudely, cutting back on spending on high technology — the seedbed of the future — to pay for higher unemployment is a recipe for sucking the country into a self-propelling vortex of decline.

What we need now is not tax cuts (financed only by selling off public enterprises) to give us more money to buy imports; we need a sharp increase in spending to produce wealth and jobs.

## No need to rub faces in a deal

The signals from the National Union of Mineworkers are ambiguous in the extreme. The executive announce that they will all take part in future negotiations. The triumvirate of Scargill, McGahey and Heathfield will be supplemented by assorted moderates and right wingers. Shock snub to Arthur? Mr Scargill announces both that he is now ready for "unconditional" talks, but that there is no movement whatsoever on the question of supposedly "uneconomic" pits. Mr Peter Heathfield suggests secret talks about talks with the coal board. There he agrees to an "open agenda" — except that he is not prepared to see what are now referred to euphemistically as "costs of production" on that open agenda. End of talks about talks.

Conspiracy theorists insist that the NUM is playing a subtle if desperate game — attempting to convince strikers that an honourable settlement is just around the corner, thus stemming the back-to-work movement while surrendering nothing. It is a possibility, but not much of one. Consider: the union is coming apart at the seams. So is the strike. The word "defeat" passed Mr Scargill's lips at the weekend. When an elite regiment starts to disintegrate amid weariness and doubt a degree of confusion ensues. The most likely reason for the chaotic signals from Sheffield is that the union is temporarily in some sad degree of inner chaos.

There is a mirror-image conspiracy theory which runs as follows: the Government and the board do not want a negotiated settlement. So they insist upon an impossible act of self-flagellation from Mr Scargill first. There are, without the slightest doubt, men — and women — around the cabinet table who would, in their heart of hearts, like to see Mr Scargill not merely humbled but grovelling. In the real

world they would be well advised to settle for a little humbling, and most ministers know as much. The strike can no longer be won and any negotiated settlement must involve a considerable row-back from Mr Scargill's original position. The longer the dispute drags on, broken backed, the bigger the concessions the union will eventually have to make. Mr David Hunt, the minister who handles coal at the Department of Energy, says a private assurance that "unconditional talks" means just that, would be enough to permit a new round of talks. When the NUM executive meets tomorrow that unambiguous assurance should be forthcoming — if only as an acid test of the professed good will of a Government which has often showed more relish for a fight than for its necessary resolution.

## The ermine Channel

Today sees the start of experimental television coverage of the House of Lords. It is being launched at a time when the upper house has been getting a rather good press and winning some unlikely plaudits. The build-up to today's first transmissions has been of amused but largely uncritical deference towards the second chamber. On the one hand, today's peers are being presented as a lovable band of upper-class eccentrics straight out of the billiard-rooms of Blandings and Brideshead. On the other they are depicted as a hard-working, if elderly, group of keen political operators who have adapted their traditional assembly to meet modern constitutional needs. Well, okay. Yes, there are indeed some amusing rituals in the Lords, and some choice old buffers to snigger at. And, equally, there are occasionally some impressive debates. But don't let's get too carried away with sentimentality. Just because foreigners are going to get good television entertainment from our elderly Disneyland, or just because Lord Stockton or Lord Scarman will produce the periodic oratorical tour de force, it does not mean that the existing House of Lords deserves our cheers.

It has contrived to avoid outright abolition in the twentieth century by keeping one step ahead of its pursuers. It has always managed to reform itself just

enough to draw the sting of those who would destroy it. The vulnerability of a hereditary house in the age of universal suffrage was blunted by the introduction of life peers, and then, until Mrs Thatcher changed it, by the abolition in practice of hereditary titles. And now it has kept ahead of the game by opening the doors to television. This skilful strategy has, of course, been aided by other factors. The lure of a peerage remains a potent weapon of patronage. And the continuation of an electoral system which places almost unchallengeable power in the hands of governments elected on minority votes means that any second chamber, however composed, retains an important role. But, as we now watch and listen to the peers debate, it should not be forgotten that theirs is still an unelected house. This is not just a charming anachronism. It is a political tradition which is in need of reform.

Yet to speak of reform of the House of Lords on this scale is meaningless without considering parliamentary reform more generally. In this regard, the arrival of the television cameras can be an important catalyst. It is widely believed at Westminster that where the peers have led, as they also did with the installation of electric lighting, the Commons will one day follow. We hope that this will be the case. The televising of Parliament is widely supported by public opinion; by two to one according to the most recent MORI findings. In an age of almost universal television ownership, coverage of Parliament is part of political accountability. But the cameras will change Westminster. They will mean that speakers keep their contributions short and to the easily digestible point. They will mean that boorish behaviour will be recognised as a political liability. They will mean that more MPs will attend important debates. And they will encourage the process of getting rid of elitist anachronisms and conventions from parliamentary procedure. That will not be comfortable for many MPs, but it is both desirable and, ultimately, inevitable too. The conventional wisdom now has it that elections are won and lost on television. If so, it will be good for democratic politics that Parliament and television are brought together if Westminster can get out of the 19th century in time for the 21st, it will be no bad thing, but whether the unelected upper house should remain is another matter altogether.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### How a united front brought down the Nazi monster

Sir, — Surely Mr Skelding (Letters, January 17) distorts the facts as much as he accuses Lady Young of doing when he claims that he "owes his freedom to millions of dead, anonymous Russians." After 40 years, isn't it time we acknowledged that neither the Hollywood nor the Pravda version of World War Two is the whole truth?

The truth is that the Western Allies would have never beaten the German Army without the massive sacrifices of the Red Army, who in turn would have never gained the upper hand without the sacrifices of thousands of British and US airmen in breaking the back of the Luftwaffe, and none of these sacrifices would have mattered had not the dedication and courage of seamen from all nations triumphed over the U-Boats in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Nineteen-eighth-five provides the perfect opportunity to lay the old myths to rest. Nazism was undoubtedly a monstrous evil — but not all Germans were Nazis. And more importantly, it is the efforts of every nationality which finally overcame Hitler. — Yours sincerely, Peter J. Green, 90 Mayfield Road, Sandstead, Surrey.

Sir — My wife and I served in the forces during the 1939-45 war and in the year following D Day did our courting. Last year on the D Day anniversary we decided to revisit the two stations from which we did our courting.

In the days following, as we watched television, we were glad we had chosen our way of remembering, because we were sickened by the politicians posturing on the Normandy beaches. We felt joyful at one picture only that of the German and American paratroopers embracing each other and we feel this is how VE day should be celebrated in 1985.

The government should invite contingents of ex-servicemen and women from all the nations involved in that conflict to meet in London, and hopefully other nations would celebrate similarly. I helped build American Baltimore aircraft and watched brave Russian pilots fly those unfamiliar aircraft to Russia and into battle. I would not belittle their contribution to the war, and feel certain they, who stood with me and watched a British pilot testing their Brit-

chines, and dying in the flames of his subsequent crash, would not question his contribution. Neither I hope would politicians not of our generation, and not directly involved in the fighting. Bage, Webster Road, 22 Hollybush Road, Crawley, Sussex.

Sir, — Of course it would be wrong to forget that the Soviet Union made the most important contribution to the defeat of Nazi Germany during the last four years of the second world war (Editorial, January 14). But it would be just as wrong to forget what happened during the previous two years.

In August 1939 the Soviet Union became an ally of Nazi Germany, then helped to begin the war by seizing half of Poland, part of Finland, and the whole of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bessarabia. Indeed, Stalin remained a loyal ally of Hitler until he was attacked in June 1941. Moreover, unlike Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union has held on to these early conquests ever since.

So by all means let us remember the truth about the second world war, but let it be the whole truth. Nicholas Walter, Hammersmith Hospital, London W12.

Sir — Of course, the Russians bore the brunt of the war against Japan, though not against Germany. No one who is honest and in his right senses could deny it. But there are still people with memories. Had it not been for the infamous occasion when the savastika was hoisted on Moscow airport to welcome Ribbentrop, and the Red Army played the Horst Wessel song in his honour, would there have been no need for such a vast sacrifice.

There is no point in going over all this ground again but let us hope there will not be too much tub-thumping from either side. We will obviously have to put up with some. But let us not be too generous in praising a build-up to help put out their own fire. — Yours, John Atkins, Birch Green, Birch, Colchester.

Sir — What a week! First, world war two did take place after all, and now (in response to Enoch Powell's question) the Soviet Union took part in it — Yours Peter Hill Paul, London WC2.

### Bad blood that leads to an Aids dilemma

Sir, — I am the member of a nine-year-old haemophilic son. My husband is American, and about four years ago, family and friends in America began sending us articles about the Aids virus and its link with haemophilia.

About that time my son was due to switch from treatment with the NHS Factor VIII to the American factor but at my request, the hospital agreed that he could remain on English treatment although they had not heard of Aids. The situation remained at that, with my bringing articles and information on Aids to my son's haemophilia clinic until about a year ago, when the Aids epidemic received publicity through a television programme.

This week my husband and I went to Great Ormond Street Hospital to meet with the doctors. The hospital has

been informative and supportive throughout — but the doctors wanted to see us to say that the majority of haemophilia centres throughout England have decided to switch treatment from the NHS factor to the new heat-treated American factor, which they feel is marginally safer. When we asked if it were not true that the NHS Factor would be available in April (Guardian leader, January 21), we were told that only minute quantities would be ready in April and that there would not be enough for the Great Ormond Street children until at least the end of the year.

Having lived in America and knowing how many people sell their blood there, and also knowing the time for real testing of the heat treatment process has been very short — we are faced with this dreadful dilemma. Do we, after keeping our son

on NHS factor all this time, switch to the heat-treated American when we know that Aids is epidemic in the United States, or do we allow him to remain on the English Factor VIII which is not heat-treated and may now be contaminated? We feel that this is a dilemma we should not be facing. First, the Aids epidemic started years ago. If I, as a lay person, knew about it, I'm certain many others in this country within the medical profession and the Government also knew. Second, since heat treatment of NHS Factor VIII is going to be available — it should be available now so that this dreadful choice need not be made. All English haemophiliacs should have plentiful supplies of the British heat-treated factor. — Yours sincerely, Julia Harrison, London, W11.

### Abram's babe

Sir, — Your Diary (January 18) reinforces a point made in an earlier letter to your columns, that the Virgin Mary could be described as a surrogate mother.

Perhaps the most notable example in the Bible, however, was Hagar (Genesis 16). Abram and Sarai had no children, so they entered into an agreement unofficially with the slave-girl Hagar to "found a family through her" and Abram lay with her. Throughout the pregnancy and after the birth of the child, family relationships were disturbed, and the experiment ended in disaster when Sarai (Sarai renamed) eventually managed to conceive and the surrogate mother and her son were ejected from the household and denied a share in the inheritance.

It has always seemed curious to me that in the 1662 Prayer Book the epistle for the Fourth Sunday in Lent takes up this theme, although with considerable sophistication. Do many Anglicans realise that Mothering Sunday, therefore, has always been celebrated in the Church by a reading which examines the virtues and vices of surrogate motherhood? — Yours sincerely, (Rev.) David A. Edwards, Loweswater Vicarage, Cockerworth, Cumbria.

Second Opinion  
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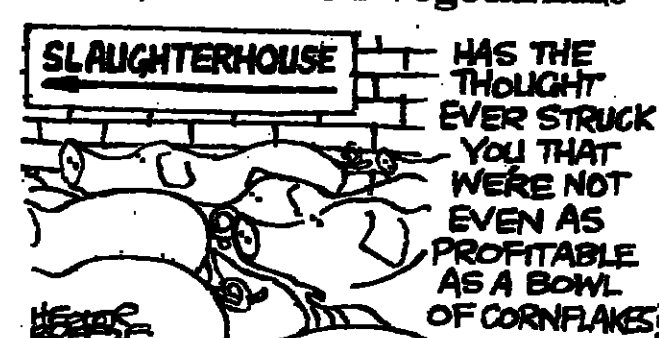
### Why beef farmers can't stomach vegetarians

Sir, — Vegetarians rejoice! Break out the lentil wine. When sons of toil such as livestock farmer Tony Harman (Guardian, January 19) are reduced to turning their horny hands to crude parody of our way of life, we know we must be getting somewhere.

Mr Harman's fictional scenario, wherein a society of meat-eaters is obliged overnight to become vegetarian, may be a meat-producer's nightmare. But it is the real situation of a population gradually abandoning meat as they discover the vegetarian diet to be cheaper, healthier and tastier, that provokes the nightmares in such as Mr Harman.

It is this gradual transformation which renders invalid the fears Mr Harman expresses in his article — which generally relate to insufficient preparation for the change — but which also means a gradual diminishing of profits and consequent run-down of the meat industry. This is the real reason for the tortured dreams of Tony Harman and his cronies.

People are discovering, slowly but surely, that they can resolve their moral qualms with their love of food. What no meat? No thanks. — Yours, Gregory Wake, 36 Ferndale Road, Luton, Beds.



Sir, — While Tony Harman's article 'A Pig's Life' raised quite a few hackles, it hardly raised a laugh.

I've spoken to imagine that meat-eating will be banned by legislation, or that mass animal slaughter will be required saving only a few farm animals for show. Much more likely is a gradually increasing abhorrence of the barbarity of eating scorched animal flesh, such as has prompted Harman's outburst. Since the present population of farm animals is maintained at a high level by deliberate breeding, a continuing move to vegetarianism will simply lead to a gradual decline in numbers of farm animals.

About the only realistic points in Harman's article are those which draw attention to the fact that dairy produce and wool also ultimately require animal slaughter, so that the most

humane diet is a vegan one. But how likely is it by implying that vegetarian children will want rockets to play with instead of toy farm animals? hasn't Tony Harman noticed that most vegetarians and vegans really are peaceful people? — Yours faithfully, (Dr) Gill Langley, 46 Kings Road, Hitchin, Herts.

### Hard sell

Sir, — You may be interested to know that the Guardian is used as a punishment by one of the maths teachers at my school. So far I have been made to copy out an article on the miners' strike and an advertisement for a job in Runcorn.

Is this one of the 11 million reasons for buying the Guardian? — Yours sincerely, Matthew Moore, Somerton.

### A killer with no remorse

Sir, — I see no evidence to support Michael Simmons's claim (Guardian, January 10) that those accused of the murder of Father Popieluszko have displayed "touches of sensitivity."

The brutality with which Piotrowski the priest played down in the official autopsy but clearly evident to those of the family who saw the body — was a manifestation of almost sadistic hatred. And yet Piotrowski, haughty and arrogant to the end, has shown virtually no signs of remorse; his only reaction has been to voice absurd anti-clerical allegations.

His comment that hatred in the department for the priest had reached such a pitch that anybody would have volunteered for action to harm him, hardly testifies to the "uncertainty" prevailing in the ministry.

Although Jaruzelski has distanced himself from the crime, it is clear the murder was the culmination of a series of brutal actions against priests involving setting fire to their cars, false indictments on framed evidence, and numerous death threats. Recently two priests from the Lublin area were abducted and tortured.

Jaruzelski and Kiszczak bear responsibility for these actions because they actually supervise these ministries.

Few in Poland believe the truth will emerge or that a sentence, if passed, will be carried out. On past experience, official investigations into security police malpractice have never resulted in legal action. And yet there is enormous documentary evidence of brutal beatings during interrogations, torture, and mysterious deaths.

From my experience when studying in Poland, I know that many people have disappeared and been found dead: either drowned, hanged, or at the foot of tall housing blocks. Their names are not to be found in the underground press because their families fear similar security police reprisals.

Whatever happens to Piotrowski after this trial, few Poles have any illusions that the situation in Poland will be any different. The Poles are waiting for deeds, not words, however noble and laudatory. — Yours faithfully, Peter Lloyd, The Barn, Bourne End, Bucks.

W. D. Campbell

### Women fit for the coal face

Sir, — The support the miners have received from the women in their communities in the long and bitter miners' strike has changed my attitude to the question of women being allowed to work down the mines.

As a coal miner whose job it is to work on the coal face and as a district councillor I have met many women who are not content to limit their support to the NUM by running meal centres or jumble sales but have joined the men on picket lines. This sort of commitment to their communities should be extended to cover all of their aspirations.

In the more modern and

technically advanced mines women would no longer be restricted by their physical build. The women miners of the USA have proved when given the opportunity that they can do the work.

After this strike is over women should be given the freedom of choice as to whether they pursue a mining career, but to be sure this demanding, dangerous and dusty job is not for the faint hearted. — Yours sincerely, A. Davis, 5 Till Grove, Hightons Estate, Ellington, Morpeth

### Jury vetting on the basis of tittle-tattle

Sir, — The Clive Ponting case is a clear example of the 18th century commentator Blackstone's warning that governments will not attack juries openly but by "secret machinations." The right of the citizen to be tried by his or her peers is removed by vetting in order to produce a jury acceptable to the prosecution (that is the state).

According to the Attorney General's guidelines issued in 1980 juries are not only vetted to establish whether they are a "security risk" but on the acceptability of their political beliefs. Prosecuting counsel can ask a juror to stand by if she or

he reflects "the extreme views of a pressure group." The Ponting case is a trial of the archaic Section Two of the Official Secrets Act and raises questions of where a civil servant's duty lies. In this context what is an acceptable view? In practice, where prosecution counsel are allowed to vet they rely on information from the police Special Branch. As the Home Affairs Select Committee heard, these files contain a rag-bag of hearsay and irrelevant information about individuals' beliefs on a wide range of matters of legitimate public concern from hunting to attendance at public meet-

ings which in previous cases have lacked both objectivity and accuracy. — Yours faithfully, Marie Stanton, Legal Officer, National Council for Civil Liberties, 21 Tabard Street, London, SE1.

### Giving up

Sir, — Has Lent arrived early for Guardian readers in Scotland this year? — Yours avidly, Michael Carling, 91 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: One interesting outcome of the current wintry spell has been the spectacular concentration of waterfowl on the Farnor reservoirs near Oxford. Normally in this area wintering wildfowl are fairly evenly distributed amongst the complex of gravel-pit pools between the Thames and the Wildrush and other waters such as the reservoirs, and the lakes at Blenheim. But most of these sites (with the exception of parts of the latter one) are now frozen over, and the obvious explanation for the increase at the reservoirs seems to be that birds from

all around have flocked to the one large expanse of open water. The most plentiful duck species involved is the goldeneye. I estimated over 600 on my last visit, but since then another reliable observer reckoned that 1,000 would be nearer the mark. The next most plentiful species were mallards, followed by tufted ducks, with around 500 of each, and other ducks present were shovellers, gadwall, around 100 pochard, a pair of feral ruddy ducks, about 20 goldeneyes, 11 goosanders, and a single red-breasted merganser. The great northern diver, which has been present for many weeks, has, I am informed,

since been joined by a second individual, and although I only succeeded in finding three species of grebes — the abundant great crested (25), 2 little grebes and one red-necked grebe — since my visit a fourth — a Slavonian — has turned up. Since the latter two species, like the great northern diver and the merganser, normally overwinter in coastal waters, the reason for their inland visit is more likely to be due to recent gales in the Channel — an inference supported by the presence of a single knot and a redshank, both shore-birds in winter.



More justice for children in care means more work for the lawyers. Malcolm Dean concludes his series on the 1975 Children Act.

## The minnows on the scales of justice



**LAWYERS** who deal with children in care proceedings have always been the Cinderellas of the legal service. In the eyes of the Children's Legal Centre, a pressure group for children, the lawyers who are given the work for the firm which have traditionally provided a service for the police, once the fulltime Crown prosecutors' system is in full swing by the autumn of 1986.

There could even be less divorce work. Certainly the South committee, which is reviewing divorce court pro-

cedures, has not tried to hide its hopes of simplifying the present confusing and contradictory procedures — which should mean less work for solicitors.

There are other forces at work too, however, which will mean increasing involvement of the law and lawyers in child care work — a field which until recently has been mostly regarded as an exclusive preserve of local authority discretion.

These trends include: The sheer expansion of the legal profession. No other profession has grown so fast in the last two decades, with the number of solicitors more than doubling. There are now 45,000 practising solicitors with another 6,500 articled clerks in the pipeline.

The increasing readiness of the English courts to review both central and local authority discretion. Courts are not just hearing more cases but have widened their remit by reviewing issues which would never have been examined a decade ago.

An increasing recognition that children in care are still frequently denied justice and that their parents still lack some basic legal rights.

There have been some gains in the last decade. The criteria by which children are placed in secure units is now much stricter and open to judicial review. Parents who are being denied access to their children in care can now

appeal to the courts. In care cases where the interests of the parents are in conflict with their children's, parents can now apply for legal aid under the 1975 Children Act for separate representation although they are not full parties to the proceedings and have no specific rights to call evidence, cross examine witnesses or address the courts.

### Scarcity and poverty

There is still, however, a long way to go. In magistrates' courts, natural parents do not know what is going to be said in a care hearing until the court sits. In the High Court, evidence would have been disclosed. Social reports are delivered orally in magistrates' courts, but with chunks from the written report, which has been given to the bench, left out. With ten different routes into care, a local authority which is blocked by one court can try another procedure, usually wardship.

Some 6,300 children are removed from their homes each year through a place of safety order, under which social workers — with the permission of a magistrate — can remove children at risk. But is it right that a child can be removed from home and not returned for a month without either parents or child having the chance to oppose the move in court?

The Select Committee on Social Services, in its report

last year, concluded that it wasn't, and recommended that the law should be changed so that all such orders would have to be confirmed by a court within a week.

Each year, local authorities pass resolutions assuming parental rights over up to 5,000 children in care. Only if the child's parents object does the case come to court for a decision. At any one time, about 17,500 children in care are subject to these resolutions.

The purpose is to make long-term plans for children for whom there is no realistic chance of rehabilitation with their families and to ensure that a large number of children who are trapped in care are freed for long-term foster or adoptive families. The Select Committee said that it had received no serious evidence that local councils were abusing this power. But it did recommend that parental rights should in future be transferred by the courts rather than by local councils.

There are, however, two dangers in this extension of legal rights. The first is the poor standard of legal representation. Only 400 of the 45,000 practising solicitors belong to the Solicitors' Family Law Association, which has drawn up a code of practice emphasising the advantages of a conciliatory rather than litigious approach.

The Law Society has recognised this problem and is setting up panels of child care

specialist solicitors across the country. Over one thousand have applied, but only between a third and a half will be placed on the panel. The others will have to undergo further training. But if they are awarded a case, there will be no bar to them carrying out the work.

The second problem with extending children's legal rights is the difficulty of determining what point legalism begins to interfere with the welfare interests of the child.

The Select Committee spent some time reviewing this problem. It concluded that a court could not become an agency for determining the detail of the welfare needs of a child. It ruled against court-controlled access in care cases because of the danger of endless litigation. It rejected general court reviews of all children in care.

It concluded: "There is a fine line to be drawn between giving local authorities the necessary freedom to manage the lives of children in their care and ensuring that courts can do more than legitimise the decisions of social services departments. But local authority social services departments cannot be viewed simply as agents of the courts. Such a situation would eventually paralyse social services and demoralise their staff, quite apart from dividing the care of children between yet more adults in different organisations."

The Government has set up an official committee to codify child care law. The task is substantial because of its present and contradictory nature. There are five major statutes. Every court has to handle a case, there will be no bar to them carrying out the work.

### No realistic chance

The Select Committee provided a useful general principle: "Courts should make long-term decisions impinging directly on the rights and duties of children or their parents and the local authority or welfare agency should make decisions on matters which, although they may be of great importance, are not susceptible to clear and unambiguous resolution."

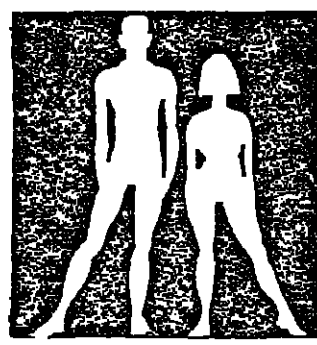
It also warned about the "new and disturbing stridency" in the advocacy of the rights of parents to access and custody of their children in care. "Rights of this kind," it said, "have no absolute validity; they derive from the exercise of responsibilities."

There is one reform, however, which would preempt many of the legal problems: more preventive work with families so that fewer children are taken into care. Even the former head of Mrs Thatcher's Think Tank, Ferdinand Mount, has conceded

this. He noted that children can be put into care, their parents described as inadequate and the "blame is thus attributed to them individually rather than the general conditions of scarcity and poverty."

The demand for solicitors is not going to dry up. The Government's failure to expand conciliation services will mean that divorced couples will still often only communicate through solicitors rather than face to face. The delay in establishing a family court means that our legalistic approach to family law is not going to be replaced with more informal court procedures. And there is clearly plenty of matrimonial business for lawyers in the magistrates' courts, where under half of all people making domestic applications are legally represented.

The law does now place the interests of the child first on most issues. The problem is often not the law but the lawyers. They still place lawyers' interests first. In 1985 the barristers rejected the Lord Chancellor's proposals, which could have been a first step towards a family court, because they would have granted solicitors rights of audience in a larger number of courts. A few years earlier the judges rejected Finer's proposals for a family court because it would have meant more decentralised courts and degraded the judicial role. Children and other clients were not even considered.



### BODY AND SOUL

## Walking under the cancer ladder

EDITH EFRON could be the leader of a counter-reformation. Certainly she has launched a vigorous assault on a form of unreason with which science, technology, and indeed industry, have had to contend for the past 25 years. Ms Efron is an American journalist who has worked recently as a research associate at the University of Rochester and her campaign began last year when Simon and Schuster published her book: *The Apocalypses: Cancer and the Big Lie*. She describes its theme thus: "For several decades — since the publication of *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson — our nation's efforts to combat cancer have been dominated by a religious-political view of man, nature, and society."

"I call the environmental scientists and government regulators who adhere to this ideology the Apocalypses, men that with little or no data, they have ceaselessly projected the catastrophic destruction of life on earth by industrial civilisation. Where Apocalypses are concerned, cancer is a fundamentally modern moral and political disease caused by the human evils of intellectual arrogance and greed."

Ninety per cent of it, they have said, comes from the 'Faustian sin': from man's arrogant conquest of nature; from post-World War Two science, technology, economic growth, and affluence; from the primary values of the industrial revolution and Western civilisation and, not infrequently, from capitalism, the market, and profits."

She nominates Rachel Carson as patron saint of the Apocalypses and includes among the disciples Barry Commoner, Paul Erlich, Ralph Nader, Rene Dubois, and Samuel Epstein.

But what she really indicts is a mood, a way of thinking, maybe even a religion — that I suspect took a tighter grip on the imagination of Middle America than on that of Middle Britain. She contrasts the extravagance of the claims made by American environmentalists who, during the '70s, issued repeated alarms of impending disaster, with the mundanity of science which had actually established at the time:

Her technique is to shoot down fantasies with boring facts and I can only hint at the weight of evidence she adduces. At one point, for instance, she documents the way the Apocalypses focused on the potential cancer-causing properties of industrial chemicals and food additives, and insidiously suggested that few carcinogens came from the Garden of Eden. She then prints a 40-page list of naturally occurring cancer-causers.

She also offers a string of case histories that show how the prevailing politico-religious mood affected decisions made by official bodies. In 1960, for instance, the US Food and Drug Administration denied a petition from Abbott Laboratories for the reapproval of the use of cyclamate as artificial sweeteners.

Cyclamates had been banned in the US in the early '70s after a "cancer scare" that followed heavy lobbying from the sugar industry. In 1980 Abbott submitted data showing that only one bladder tumour had occurred among 520 heavily dosed rats — the known spontaneous incidence of that type of tumour in that type of rat.

That, says Efron, was impressive evidence of safety. But the FDA claimed it was evidence of a weak carcinogenic effect and told Abbott that, to show that cyclamates were safe, they would need to test another 100,000 animals.

Abbott were not prepared to do that — it would have cost \$100 millions. So Americans were denied a product used widely and apparently safely, in Europe. I readily admit that some of my best friends are Apocalypses and would claim they render invaluable service by making us aware of the effect our actions can have on our environment. I must also admit that Ms Efron assembles formidable evidence to support her case though she may deter potential supporters with her style. But it will be a pity if Ms Efron's style deafens her audience to what she is actually saying. If we are to prevent cancer, people must first understand what it is. For too many people it is still a taboo-ridden subject. Sadly, some of the Apocalypses have perpetuated the taboo by supplying modern superstitions to replace medieval ones.

Michael O'Donnell

### Her with emorse

I saw no evidence of a woman in the crowd. The crowd was a sea of heads and shoulders, but no woman. The crowd was a sea of heads and shoulders, but no woman.

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When private contractors arrive in hospitals, experienced domestic staff leave. Tom Snow reports



Pickets at Barking in June last year. Picture by Garry Weaser.

## How Fowler was taken to the cleaners

ONE day soon Norman Fowler and his ministerial team at the DHSS will find themselves confronted by a most unwelcome brief. In the nicest possible civil service way, it will tell them that their policy of letting private contractors compete for hospital domestic work has already proved a disastrous failure.

There was nothing to stop health ministers from defending the status quo at the outset through a sober assessment of the dismal past experience of using contractors for this type of work. But the policy emerged instead after "a number of meetings with representatives of the cleaning, catering and laundry industries". DHSS circular HC(83)18.

Not that ministers took too much notice of them either. Spokesmen for the Contract Cleaning and Maintenance Association have repeatedly appealed for existing NHS pay and conditions of employment to be retained, to avoid firms undercutting wages in the scramble for contracts.

Ministers ruled this out, as they did any suggestion that authorities might impose minimum staffing levels. They as good as fired a starting pistol, for cut-throat competition on these two fronts.

Staffing levels are, effectively, being cut twice. When health authorities draw up the specifications upon which tenders are invited, they tend to cut cleaning frequencies and standards. Then they are bid down further by the com-

peting firms. Staffing cuts of 50 per cent are the order of the day.

This means for example, that at Addenbrookes Hospital in Cambridge, nurses have ended up doing much of the work on the wards. They now find themselves serving and clearing away meals and hot drinks, and all previously done by domestics. Other jobs such as emptying waste bags, replacing paper towels and washing and replacing water jugs and glasses simply tend to be neglected. The contractor deals promptly enough with complaints, but tackling a complaint in one place often means creating a new one somewhere else.

All this was predictable. It is typical of reasons why private domestic contracts, common enough years ago, have almost all been abandoned. Addenbrookes has been an exception because, until recently, a succession of contractors maintained sufficient staffing levels to achieve a reasonable standard of service.

But, the new approach of putting staffing levels and wages at the mercy of competitive tendering, has had an even more devastating consequence. The staff have left. There are enough examples now to rule out unusual local labour market conditions, or the ineptitude of any particular contractor, as possible causes of this. In each case adequate numbers of experienced domestics were available when the contractor arrived. Yet almost all left

either at once or over the ensuing months.

Such cases include Maidstone District Hospital (Hospital Hygiene Services), All Saints, Chatham (Exclusive), Finchley, Harington (Lesters), Barking (Crothalls), Papworth, Cambridge (O.C.S.) the biggest so far.

All these contracts have begun during the past eighteen months. They are all clear warnings of the chaos, the additional burdens placed on nursing and other staff and the devastating cuts in standards which competitive tendering threatens against the whole NHS over the next couple of years or so.

It is not merely a one-off problem of domestics leaving. Some after a lifetime in the job. They are followed by the rapid turnover of competent inexperienced nurses. Nurses constantly have to take time to introduce them to the complexities of the ward routine. Sisters have to keep a permanent eye on their work. The level and quality of supervision, which might be adequate for a stable workforce, cannot cope with workers who stay just long enough for the pressure of work to become unbearable. However much the Health Authority may scream and slap on penalties, there is nothing the contractor can do about it. The service is inadequate, unreliable and in breach of any number of specific provisions in the contract.

Why has this happened? The answer is sobering for

any politician trying to impose radical, simplistic money-saving measures on anything as labyrinthine as the NHS. The work of a ward domestic is not what it appears to be. Their traditional physical tasks inevitably bring about a great deal of contact with each patient, which for some is often more important, and less stressful, than their contact with nurses. For a few, particularly elderly patients, a domestic can be a vital point of contact with the hospital.

This is what makes ward domestics an integral part of a caring team. To define their work simply as cleaning is as absurd as defining home helps as cleaners. But take away everything except a mad rush to get minimal cleaning done and you destroy the rewarding caring part of the job. And what's left isn't worth the biscuit. Not that there was ever much of that: £1.72 an hour has now been shown to be far less than the market value of hospital domestic labour. The difference was made up of intrinsic rewards blown away by competitive tendering.

The irony of this will not be lost on the Health Minister, Kenneth Clarke, who told health authorities last October: "When assessing a contractor's competence, an authority can certainly consider among other things, whether the wage rates and conditions likely to be offered by that contractor will be adequate to attract the right sort of staff, given the available supply of full-time or

part-time workers in the area."

The logic of what is now happening is that staffing the job according to the lights of the contract cleaning industry will require very much higher rates of wages than those paid by the health service itself. Whoever the "right sort of staff" are, they must at least be people who stay in the job for more than a few weeks to provide the skill and experience without which they are a trying burden to other staff. And by reducing the job to cleaning, the Government and the contractors are storing up endless industrial disputes for the future.

The newcomers are forced to think of their work primarily in terms of its price tag. Wages are being fixed unilaterally by the contractors. One way or another, the directly employed labour force under the same roof is enjoying a better deal. All these things will eventually give the "cleaners" good reason for joining trade unions and striking to achieve justice they are daily denied. And their lack of involvement with patients will leave no holds barred.

Of course, this will only happen in the hospitals which have succumbed to private contractors. The low staffing levels and wages have been shown so clearly to be unwelcome that other health authorities are bound to be reviewing the implications of tendering.

Tom Snow is an Education Officer of the National Union of Public Employees in the South East.

## Adoption and the survival of the fittest parents

### SECOND OPINION

MANY families with children in care, of long through adoption from care, would explain developments in adoptions very differently from Malcolm Dean (*Society Tomorrow*, January 9).

There has been no radical shift in the balance of legal rights between children and parents. What has occurred is a dramatic shift in the balance between the rights of natural families and the power of local authorities. In spite of research that shows a clear link between poverty and admission to care, the Children Act 1975 did nothing to help poor and hard-pressed parents gain access to the resources they needed to discharge their responsibilities towards their children. It extended the right of local authorities to assume parental rights over children in voluntary care.

Years later, the unhelpful trap of equating care with

failure. He talks of "freeing" children "trapped in care" and says nothing of the children for whom care is a planned partnership between family and local authority, chosen as the best option. The research to which he refers did not show that three-quarters of children in care would remain there until 18. It showed what social workers thought would happen to children already in care for six months.

As in several major studies since, the researchers were critical of social workers who held negative views about natural parents. The most recent DHSS studies continue to criticise departments that do little to encourage contact between parents and their absent children and increasingly reject offers of help from other family members.

There is much that is positive in adoption as an option for children deprived of their own families. But when local authorities actively or passively bring about that deprivation, they move away from principles of child care based on support for the family as

well as the child and towards care based on the survival of the fittest parents.

Jo Tunnard, Director, Family Rights Group, London N7.

AS chairman of the organisation that offers support to adopted adults and their parents, I must comment on Malcolm Dean's reference to the statistics relating to use of Section 26 of the 1975 Children Act — the provision of access to birth records. He mentions that while only about 2 per cent of those adopted between 1927 and 1983 have used the legislation, many of them may not yet be old enough to apply for counselling. But he fails to draw readers' attention to the number of adopted people who died before the legislation was implemented, those adopted by step-parents or other relatives, and the very large proportion of adoptees who know, or can find out from their adopted parents, what their name was at birth. In our experience, over 50 per cent of adopted people

have no need to use the Section 26 legislation in order to obtain their original birth certificate. While this controversial clause may not have received the use anticipated, its operation and associated publicity has raised the levels of awareness of the feasibility of tracing among adoptees and its influence is far more widespread than simple statistics would suggest.

Each case is vitally important to the individual involved. For this reason, we are most concerned that the figures should not be misinterpreted as suggesting a lack of interest in birth origins among adopted people. In the present climate of debate about the Warnock report and the birth of the first British commercial surrogate child, we must remember that the welfare of the child is of paramount importance and that welfare must include the right to truthful information about origins, if required.

Norella Hodgkins, FOMCAP, Warwick.

IN 1978, the local authority asked my mother if she wished to have her illegitimate adopted daughter contact her. This was a total shock to her. We, her children, were unaware of having a half-sister. My mother had apparently totally blocked off this period of her life — during the 1940s — as having happened to someone else.

To see the effect the attempt at contact had on my mother was heart-rending. She had obviously carried her feelings of guilt and shame with her all these years and they required only a jolt to emerge again.

About a year later, her daughter did make contact on the telephone — yet another shock. This time, my mother coped rather better. However, they still have not met. My mother is confused and shaken and feels her family structure is under threat. Her feelings of self-worth and confidence are to this day somewhat fragile and her self-life has been drastically affected.

The rest of the family have tried to support her and

encourage her to talk to someone outside the family about her feelings. But for her, I fear, this is impossible. So I feel that natural parents should be counselled, and not just their children who have been adopted by others, when those children wish to contact them. Name and address supplied.

### After the agony

THE British Medical Group of Amnesty International welcomed the article on the work of the International Rehabilitation Centre for the Victims of Torture in Copenhagen (*Society Tomorrow*, January 16) as it calls public attention once again to the obscenity of torture and the need for informed and sympathetic help for those who often suffer incalculable injury as a result of it.

Since 1978, this group has been treating, monitoring and caring for people who have been tortured and are now domiciled in the UK. We now provide medical care and support to victims of torture

through a network of some 280 medical professionals covering almost the entire spectrum of British medicine. The International Rehabilitation Centre should continue to receive every support and encouragement. But it should also be recognised that much valuable work is being done in many other countries, not least in the UK.

Elizabeth Gordon, Chairman, British Medical Group, Amnesty International.

### Green pastures

RESEARCH into the effects of different levels of anaesthesia upon awareness was described (*Body and Soul*, January 2) to a research group in California. In fact, the research is being carried out by Drs P. J. Standen and C. Hosker in Nottingham. In spite of all the financial cut-backs, some people still manage to carry out innovative and worthwhile research in this relatively green and fairly pleasant land. Keith Millar (Dr), Behavioural Sciences Group, University of Glasgow.



## PERSONNEL - A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

**Assistant  
Principal Personnel Officer**  
£10,242 - £11,052 (Award Pending)

The City Council has recently re-organised its Personnel Department and has identified a number of key areas for future development. These include:-

- a new system of Establishment Planning and Budgeting
- introduction of an Establishment Planning and Budgeting
- development of an Establishment Information System
- computerisation of Personnel Records

In order to progress the work on these, we have created a new post of Assistant Principal Personnel Officer in the Department's Establishment Section.

We are looking for someone with personnel experience in the public sector and probably with membership of the IFM or a relevant degree. This challenging position offers a real opportunity for personal and career development.

A relocation package and temporary housing accommodation is available in approved cases.

For further details and an application form, contact Ken Codling, Personnel Department, City Hall, Norwich. Tel: (0603) 22233 Ext. 226. Completed applications should be returned by 15th February 1985. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

Norwich is an Equal Opportunity Employer



**PHA**  
POTTERIES HOUSING ASSOCIATION  
**NIGHT SHELTER MANAGER**  
(Re-advertisement)

Required to work within small team. PHA offers basic, temporary accommodation and support for up to 21 single homeless men and women. We have recently moved into refurbished premises and emphasis is placed on helping residents secure permanent accommodation. Successful applicants will have had experience of housing and welfare rights or related field and desire to work in a sensitive and sharing management style. Basic administrative and accounting skills would be beneficial.

Salary: Social Work Scale Level 3.

Send a.s.e. for details to: PHA Management Committee, c/o 22 Eastwood Place, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. CLOSING DATE: 31st January, 1985.



## RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL WORKERS

Reliance Social Care, the leading Social Work Agency, has positions for Residential Social Workers in London and throughout the country.

Established for over 15 years, we have a reputation for care, attention and professional standards which our clients have come to expect. Residential Social Workers with at least 18 months experience and preferably a qualification, are needed for assignments of at least 10 weeks.

As consultants to Local Authorities, immediate full-time positions for Junior and Senior staff are available.

Reliance  
Social Care



15 John St. London WC1N 2DL  
01-242 8558



## CO-ORDINATOR FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD CARE GROUPS

Scale 4, Pts 19-23, £6,264 - £7,005  
(REGARDING TO SCALE 6 APPLIED FOR)

MCVS requires an enthusiastic worker to develop, support and advise the active network of 22 Neighbourhood Care Groups in Manchester.

The successful applicant will have solid experience of work with community groups and/or volunteers, and an understanding of community development. Experience of training is also important.

For job description and application form send a large a.s.e. to:-  
Gordon Clark (GCS)  
General Secretary  
Manchester Council for Voluntary Service  
The Gaddum Centre  
274 Deansgate Manchester, M3 4FT

For informal discussion contact Catherine Pate on 061-834 9183.  
Closing date for completed applications February 4th 1985.  
MCVS is an Equal Opportunities Employer

## KIRKLEES Metropolitan Council EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Unit was established in 1983 and its work encompasses small business assistance, tourism, industrial promotion, co-operatives, training, research into the local economy and helping disadvantaged groups find employment. The Council has developed these initiatives as part of a corporate strategy to the implementation of the Kirklees Economic Strategy.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH OFFICER

POA £10,141 - £11,052 (pay award pending)

This post demands a numerate and positive approach to economic research, clearly directed towards action in those areas of local and national concern falling within the work of the unit. The successful applicant is likely to be an economics graduate with a good first degree. A relevant postgraduate degree would be an advantage. 3-4 years experience in a similar area of work is essential.

The post, although part of the Employment Development Unit, will be located in the Policy Co-ordination Group of the Directorate of Technical Services where a research base involving existing staff has been established. The post-holder will significantly expand this service.

## ASSISTANT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Scale 6 £8,154 - £8,712 (pay award pending)

Required to assist in all aspects of the industrial development work of the Council. An imaginative approach demonstrating initiative and an ability to put ideas into practice is essential. The successful applicant is likely to be educated to degree level with formal training in business studies. At least two years experience in industry is desirable and interest and experience in marketing would be an advantage.

Application forms (to be returned by 8th February 1985) & further details from the Common Services Manager, Kirklees House, Market Street, Huddersfield HD1 2TG, tel (0484) 23133 ext 493/495.

The Council operates a Trade Union Membership Agreement  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

## WELLINGTON COUNTRY PARK MANAGER

Applications are invited for the post of Manager for this 400 acre privately owned Country Park in North Hampshire. The Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day management and development of the Park.

Applicants should be aged between 30 and 35 years, have a relevant qualification and experience in a similar field.

For further details and application forms please apply in writing to: Patrick Aubrey-Fletcher, The Wellington Office, Stratfield Saye, Reading RG7 2BT. Applications close 16th February, 1985.

## GLC

Working for London

## Freight Transport Planning for London's Future

As part of its wide ranging initiative to improve the quality of life for the London Community, the Council is examining the whole question of freight movement within the capital, including the control of heavy lorries at night and weekends.

The following key appointments are now being made to the Section undertaking this vital work:

### Group Planner

To lead and manage the Section's two professional teams, involved in policy development on freight movement in London and in the negotiation and issue of lorry permits. Preparing, editing and presenting Committee reports is a major area of responsibility, together with liaison with freight transport users and preparing and giving evidence at public enquiries.

MICE/MCIT/MSC or other professional transport planning qualification is essential, supported by wide experience in this field, with an emphasis on freight policy. Applicants should show proven leadership qualities, sound judgement and initiative and communication skills of the highest order.

Salary: £17,598 - £19,374 inclusive. Ref: 107.

### Head of Lorry Permits Section

To manage all aspects of the negotiation and issue of exemption permits in connection with the control of heavy lorry movements at night and weekends. Responsibilities include handling appeals against refusals, approving and progressing cases and representing the GLC at meetings with companies concerned.

Proven management experience in permit issuing/licensing or similar functions is needed, including negotiating/presenting cases at senior management level. This should be backed by a relevant degree, or post graduate qualification in Transport Planning, together with sound judgement and initiative. Applicants should be familiar with computer based storage and retrieval systems and capable of working under pressure to deadline.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive. Ref: 108.

### Deputy Head of Lorry Permits Section

To provide across-the-board support in managing the section, taking responsibility for the preparation of committee reports on appeal cases and associated administration together with company interviews.

Proven management ability, sound administrative/organisational experience and the capacity to assimilate committee and budgeting procedures quickly are key requirements. Applicants should be effective communicators with an aptitude for negotiation.

Salary: £12,993 - £14,709 inclusive. Ref: 111.

### Transport Planning Technician

To process company applications for lorry exemption permits, including some negotiation and checking and advising on the validity of technical details. There is also responsibility for developing and maintaining the computer data base.

A relevant degree, or HNC/HTEC with some relevant experience is required and a proven aptitude for data handling computer work. Good communication and presentation skills, proven judgement and initiative are vital.

Salary: £9,183 - £11,253 inclusive. Ref: 109.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

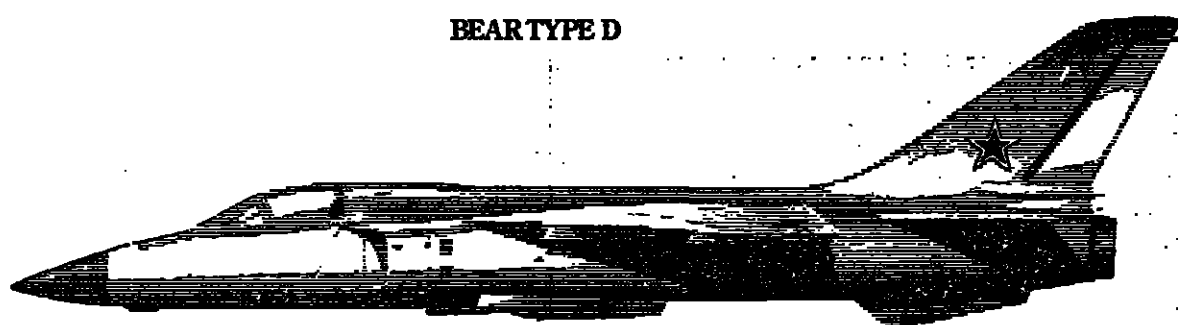
For an application form, to be returned by 8th February 1985, write to: GLC Transport & Development Department, Room 454B, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 7791. Please quote appropriate reference.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

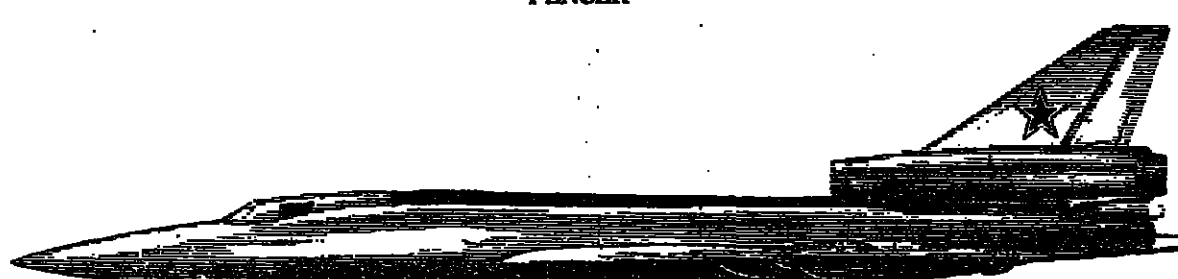
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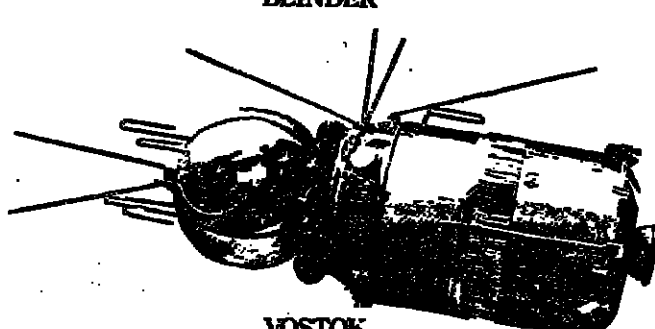
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BLINDER



VOSTOK



FOXBAT

Others are part of the team which operate the surface-to-air missile systems ordered to engage the enemy.

As early warning aircraft extend Britain's air defence net even wider, they will carry Fighter Controllers. Crucial to every mission (and earning flying pay) they will monitor and track any air or sea-borne threat. The equipment they'll be using is among the most sophisticated radar and computer hardware you could hope to work with. Naturally it will require a number of specially trained Fighter Control Officers to program and interpret the information.

Others will also specialise in the control and development of the complex software needed by our ground defence radars.

The possibilities and the responsibilities are really quite remarkable. You'll also have the opportunity to travel abroad as well as to enjoy sports and social activities superior to those most other jobs can offer.

But above everything else you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that Britain is in safe hands. Your hands. And when things are sent to try us, you'll be there.

## What now?

Ideally, you should have a degree or 'A' levels, but a minimum of 5 GCE 'O' levels at Grade C (or equivalent) including English Language and Maths is acceptable.

If you're 17½ to 30 you can join on a 4 to 6-year Short Service Commission or a pensionable 16-year commission. Open to men and women.

For more information, call in at any RAF Careers Information Office or write to Group Captain P.E. Terrett, OBE, LLB, RAF, at FK Officer Careers (07/21/01), London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ. Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications.

Formal application must be made in the UK.

## Fighter Control



RAF Officer

Week after week, Britain's defences are being put to the test.

Somewhere in the mass of civil and military aircraft that regularly criss-cross our airspace there are uninvited visitors.

Visitors who are less than welcome.

Visitors who try to stay hidden.

Visitors who are potentially hostile.

Up above, the picture's even more complex. The earth is ringed with satellites and space debris.

From time to time a new satellite joins them unannounced.

Its intentions unclear.

Its capabilities unknown.

So twenty-four hours a day, men and women of RAF Fighter Control closely study their radar screens, interpret what they

see, and search out unwanted visitors.

At each Sector Operations Centre, a Fighter Control Officer leads the team which monitors and identifies every aircraft in their area.

When an unidentified aircraft is spotted, the Fighter Control Officer takes command at once. He confirms that the plane doesn't correspond to known flights. And then gives the order to scramble fast jets of the Quick Reaction Alert Force.

Staying in constant radio contact with the aircrew, he guides them on radar to intercept and shadow the intruder.

In exercises or in war, Fighter Control Officers will manage the air defence battle, select the targets, alert missile defences and direct our aircraft.

## THE SOUTHWARK DISABLEMENT ASSOCIATION

require a

## FULL-TIME ADVICE AND RESOURCE WORKER

The person needs to be experienced in the field of welfare rights and to have knowledge of the problems faced by disabled people.

Some evening work involved:

Salary £7,191 plus £1,191 London Weighting.

Pay award pending from July 1, 1984.

The S.D.A. is an equal opportunities employer.

The post is funded until March 31, 1986.

Closing date February 11, 1985. If you have not heard by February 28, 1985, you can assume that your application has been unsuccessful.

Application forms are available from the office: Room 48, Aylesbury Day Centre, Boyson Road, London, SE17 2BA. Telephone: 01-701 1391.

## CASEWORKERS - ASIAN REFUGEES

We require 2 caseworkers for our Asia team to advise and counsel refugees and asylum-seekers from Asia and the Middle East. Experience of advice-giving and working with people outside own culture essential. Qualifications/experience in social/community work, knowledge of welfare rights and housing desirable. Salary (under review and pending 1984 award): From £7,455 including L.W.

Job descriptions and application forms from Anne Heaton-Armstrong on 01-582 6922 or write to the British Refugee Council, 3/9 Bond Street, London, SW6 1SD. Closing date: 30th January, 1985 for interview early February, 1985.

BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

## NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST

## MAINTENANCE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

To join area team (based in W.12) responsible for maintenance of all Trust properties in the boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham, Ealing and Hounslow.

He/She will be involved in monitoring progress of works and liaising with contractors and consultants, as well as dealing with all the departmental administrative and secretarial work.

Good secretarial skills are essential (no shorthand) and some knowledge of building construction / maintenance would be useful. Salary on scale 7, 498 - £8,415 p.a. (pay award pending).

For details and application form please contact Jenny White, NHHOT, 25 Paddenswick Road, London W6 0UB. Tel 01-741 1570. Closing date 1st February.

## HIGHLAND AND ISLANDS FIRE BOARD

## FIREMASTER - INVERNESS

£21,921 / £23,973 p.a.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Firemaster with the Highland and Islands Fire Board. The person appointed will be responsible to the Fire Board for the management of a Brigade covering the area of the Highland Region and those of the Islands Authority of the Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland, and serving a population of some 270,000.

The post is open to suitably qualified officers currently holding a senior command position with a Fire Service. Candidates should have a proven record of achievement and a minimum of 10 years' experience.

Applications, together with the names of five referees should be sent to the Chief of the Highland and Islands Fire Board, Highland Regional Council Headquarters, Oban Road, Inverness. CVs and references should be submitted with the application form and further details may be obtained by telephoning 0845 225111, Ext. 529.

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Salary up to £1



## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Dennis Wood, our Chief Executive and Town Clerk, retires in the Spring after 40 years service.

The woman or man who replaces him will take on one of the most demanding roles in local government. Hackney is amongst the most deprived areas of the country and the Council is committed to improving the living and working conditions of its multi-ethnic community.

## A CREDIBLE ADVOCATE

Crucial aspects of the role will be your responsibility for promoting Hackney's stance against rate-capping, and against the growing encroachment of central government on local democracy. Consequently, we place high on our list of requirements an understanding of local government procedures, legislation and finance in an inner city context; at least a broad sympathy with our objectives, and a commitment to the implementation of our policies.

But important though these two issues are, we would not want them to obscure the many other enduring aspects of the Chief Executive's role.

## AN AGENT OF CHANGE

In recent years, we have begun to introduce substantial changes both in the nature of our services and in the way we deliver them to the community. One of our key objectives is to ensure that they meet the needs of, and are more accountable to, our local community.

We will be looking to you to develop and accelerate that process by working closely with the Directors and the elected Members on a number of important and sensitive issues, including the Council's equal opportunities objectives in service delivery and employment.

## HOW DO WE DEFINE WHAT WE'RE LOOKING FOR IN OUR NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE?

## AN EFFECTIVE CO-ORDINATOR

One of the areas where you can influence change is by developing a positive corporate approach to the analysis, implementation and review of policy objectives. The Council's Management Team plays a central role in this process.

This skilled team will be under your direct leadership and we will expect your key role within the team to involve effective direction and delegation.

## A CREATIVE INNOVATOR

Whilst policy initiatives obviously rest with the elected Members you will contribute to progressive policy development in an active dialogue with them, and will produce original studies on a variety of topics.

We are open-minded about the precise nature of your previous experience. However it needs to include living or working in a multi-racial environment, leadership or management experience, and industrial relations experience.

Salary £32,112 - £33,642

inclusive of London Weighting and travelling allowance.

Job share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner.

You can obtain an application form, job description and detailed particulars by writing to John Penney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street, E8 1EA or by telephoning 01-986 3123 ext. 307/211 during office hours or 01-986 5331 (24 hour telephone answering service). Please quote reference number X090/G

If you feel you would welcome more information after looking at the detailed particulars you can contact Dennis Wood, on 01-985 2488 between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Application Forms to be returned by 5th February 1985.

The 2 day Selection Procedure will take place on the 21st and 22nd February 1985.

**HACKNEY COUNCIL**  
Working for local people

We are an equal opportunities employer. We particularly welcome applications from black people, disabled people and women where they are under-represented in particular jobs.

## ISLINGTON

## IS GOING LOCAL

Islington is taking its services closer to local people, putting Housing, Social Services, Environmental Health and Area Repairs together into Neighbourhood Offices. The first four offices are now opening.

These vacancies are for people to lead the Neighbourhood Team in each of the eight offices in Phase 2 of this programme, which is one of the most advanced decentralisation projects in local government.

## NEIGHBOURHOOD OFFICERS (8 POSTS)

£12,894 to £13,929 P.A. (INCL.)  
PAY AWARD PENDING

As well as a commitment to decentralisation and an understanding of the issues raised by an inner-city multi-cultural area, we are looking for someone who will ensure the different services work together, the office runs efficiently and that local people have their say in what the Council does.

The persons will have a wide range of skills and will have worked in a position of responsibility, preferably in the public or the voluntary sector. They will have had experience of co-ordinating and supervising staff carrying out different functions. The ability to liaise and communicate effectively with a wide range of people is essential. The persons will be able to identify training needs and be willing to participate in the provision of training programmes.

The posts are graded PO3. Please telephone or write for an application form and further details to: Director of Personnel, London Borough of Islington, Northway House, 257/258 Upper Street, London N1 1RW. Tel: 01-226 8809. Closing date first post, Monday February 11th, 1985.

Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of race, sex and sexual orientation and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

## TOYNBEE HOUSING ASSOCIATION

## HOUSING MANAGER

Salary: £10,500

Toynbee Housing Association wish to appoint a Housing Manager to take charge of their housing in Spitalfields and Maitland (about 500 units).

The person appointed will have housing management experience (but not necessarily professional qualifications) and be prepared to travel to Maitland at least once a week.

This challenging post would suit somebody looking for their first promotion in housing management.

For an application form and job description, or an informal chat, please contact:

Roland Crooke, THA, Estate Office,  
41 Flower & Dean Walk, London E1 6DT.  
Tel: 01-247 1289

Closing date for returned applications: 1st February.

## POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

Borough Road, London SE1 0AA.

## PERSONNEL OFFICER

Salary up to £16,473 p.a.

A Personnel Officer is required to be responsible for the full range of personnel and establishment functions throughout the Polytechnic. The Polytechnic is moving into a vigorous phase of activity on such matters as equal opportunity and staff development and requires someone who will set an enthusiastic but sensitive lead and, particularly, the appointee should be experienced in negotiating with trade union representatives. Applicants should have had several years relevant experience, and be either a Graduate and/or a Member of the Institute of Personnel Management, or have equivalent qualifications.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office at the above address (quoting Ref: ADM 67). Closing date for receipt of application forms 15th February 1985. The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY INTO THE CASE OF "NEWHAM 8"

## A Researcher and a Secretary/Administrator required on fixed term contracts

In the light of the events surrounding the case of the attack on and subsequent arrest and prosecution of 8 Asian youths (known as "Newham 8") during 1982/83, Newham Council made a commitment to set up an Independent Enquiry to look at some of the issues involved - and in particular the relationship between police and ethnic minorities in Newham. This Enquiry is about to begin its work and Newham Council is seeking to appoint a Researcher and a Secretary/Administrator on fixed term contracts (funding for six months is now available from the G.L.C. and money for a further three months is presently being sought), to service the Panel of Enquiry.

## Researcher

£9,687-£10,287 p.a. (Scale: S01)

The main duties of the post will be to undertake research, take evidence, prepare reports and provide legal and other advice for the Enquiry Panel. It is anticipated that the successful candidate will have basic knowledge of policing in London and an appreciation of the particular policing concerns of ethnic minorities. She/he will also be legally qualified. Experience of similar work desirable.

## Secretary/Administrator

£6,891-£7,632 p.a. (Scale 4)

The main duties of the post will be to provide secretarial and administrative support to the Enquiry's research.

An appreciation of the issues affecting relations between police and ethnic communities in Newham would be an advantage.

For more details ring 472 1430, Ext 3067. For an application form, write to Chief Executive, Town Hall, East Ham, London, E6 2EP or telephone 01-472 1430, Ext 3065. Closing date: 12th February, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

**LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM**

## ADVICE WORKER

£8,382-£9,087 inclusive

To be responsible for the agency's information and advice service in co-operation with the Information Officer.

Age Concern Lambeth provides a public information and advice service to individuals and organisations; acts as an information resource; liaises with other advice agencies and campaigns on local and national issues affecting pensioners. The worker will have primary responsibility for dealing with queries at the Central Brixton office and occasional outreach work, follow-up on, complex enquiries and maintenance and updating of the information retrieval system.

Essential requirements of this post are experience in welfare rights and/or advice work, interest in the needs of pensioners and ability to use discretion and understanding in dealing with the public.

Age Concern Lambeth is an equal opportunities employer and positively welcomes applications irrespective of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children and dependents.

For further details and application forms apply to the Co-ordinator, Age Concern Lambeth, 1-5 Acre Lane, London SW2 5SD. Tel: 01-274 7722, Ext. 2394.

Closing date: Friday 1 February, 1985 - Interviews 15 February, 1985.

## AGE CONCERN

Lambeth Old People's Welfare Association

## Birmingham T.U. Resource Centre

## TRADE UNION RESEARCHER

To write and investigate two of manufacturing, women and work, public sector (esp. NUTS) and produce leaflets, pamphlets etc.

Campaign and union experience more important than academic qualifications.

Contact T.U.R.C. on 021-236 8223 (Roger or Sheila)

Closing date February 9th.

## THE EL SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA COMMITTEES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

## seek a

## FULL TIME WORKER

to organise events and fund raising activities, co-ordinate work with local groups, help supervise volunteers and administer a hectic office. Some evening and weekend work necessary. Job share possible.

Salary £7,300.

Applications with CV to arrive by February 10th.

Details (send SAE) from 20 Compton Terrace, London N1 2AL.

## GLC

Working for London

## Head of Programme Support Group

To lead a small team responsible for assisting senior management to co-ordinate and monitor performance, in particular, of the Council's Transport Programme. Duties include preparing annual performance targets and half yearly monitoring reports, co-ordinating budget bids and high level internal liaison.

Good management and communication skills are prerequisite, with the ability to assimilate complex budgeting and monitoring systems quickly. Applicants should be capable of operating efficiently under pressure and of using computer based systems.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive. Ref: 100.

For an application form, to be returned by 8th February 1985, write to: GLC Transport Programme Development Department, Room 454B, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 7791.

## Industrial Democracy Administrator

The Council's Industrial Democracy machinery enables staff to make a full contribution to the decision-making process on matters that affect them. Within Public Health Engineering works through a departmental industrial democracy committee, two associated sub-committees and local joint committees.

This post is responsible for the organisation and effective maintenance of the system within the department and acts as the main initiator and focal point for its monitoring and general conduct. This entails acting as the management side secretary, liaison with staff side secretaries, preparation and circulation of minutes, arrangement and notification of meetings and the keeping of records. Work also covers organising familiarisation and awareness training.

Applicants should have proven experience in undertaking a full range of committee secretarial services together with effective communication and interpersonal skills at all levels. Sensitivity, tactfulness and organisational flair and an appreciation of current industrial democracy initiatives are also important.

Salary: £11,253 - £12,993 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 8th February 1985, write to: GLC Department of Public Health Engineering, Room 410B, New Black, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 4393.

## Head of Performance Monitoring Group Section

To lead a team co-ordinating the work of Groups responsible for monitoring performance and identifying/recycling problems, on areas of the Housing Programme. Three of these Groups deal with issues concerning women, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities. The Section Head takes a leading role in co-ordinating and monitoring information and identifying areas for policy consideration.

Good drafting skills, the ability to liaise effectively at senior level and a high level of motivation and initiative are prime requirements. Equally important is the capacity to prioritise and organise a pressured personal and team workload.

Salary: £12,993 - £14,709 inclusive.

## Housing Monitoring Officer

To contribute to the work of the Central Mobility Office, which is responsible for managing and monitoring the computerised Greater London Mobility Scheme. Duties include liaising with, and training participating Authorities in the use of the Scheme, monitoring the allocations made by Authorities and dealing with complex problems on individual cases.

Applicants should have a knowledge of housing management/lettings, together with good organisation and communication skills, tact, flexibility and initiative. The capacity to assess priorities, to analyse and solve problems and to learn to use new technology is essential.

Salary: £9,183 - £11,253 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 8th February 1985, write to: GLC Housing Department, 1B2N, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 4771.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

## Assistant Programme & Budget Monitoring Officer

To assist in preparing the annual budget for the Industry & Employment Programme and in assembling programme targets and monitoring their achievement particularly those relating to capital projects. Responsibilities include acting as secretary to the monthly member-level budget monitoring meeting and providing policy-work support to the Deputy Director. Close liaison with various council departments and the Greater London Enterprise Board is called for.

A highly efficient organiser and administrator is sought, experienced in clerical meetings and capable of dealing with heavy workload. Proven communication and interpersonal skills and the ability to produce complex written work are prerequisite, together with a broad understanding of the objectives of the Council's industry and employment policy.

Salary: £11,253 - £14,709 inclusive. Ref: 5046.

## Administrative Officer

To provide general administrative support and co-ordination for professional officers of the Industry and Finance units, which deal with issues such as industrial policy and financial institutions and the sector dimensions of strategies in these areas. Responsibilities include ensuring that action is carried through on policy initiatives and liaison with the Greater London Enterprise Board and other GLC units and departments.

Applicants should have good communication skills, particularly in terms of producing reports and other written work, plus proven ability to initiate improvements in office systems and procedures and to work under pressure to deadlines. Staff supervisory experience and an understanding of the Council's industry and employment policies are essential.

Salary: £11,253 - £12,993 inclusive. Ref: 5061.

## Assistant Training Officer

To assist in managing training and career development work for a department of 1500 staff. The diverse workload includes researching and implementing departmental training schemes with particular reference to equal opportunities, counselling, sitting on interview boards and assisting in managing the training budget and preparing estimates.

This demands first rate organisational ability, numerical initiative and proven capacity to work under pressure to deadlines. Applicants should be effective communicators, tactful and sympathetic in approach, and aware of current training policies and developments.

Salary: £11,253 - £12,993 inclusive. Ref: 5009.

## Assistant Committee Clerk

To assist principally in the clerking and servicing of the Finance & General Purposes Committee and its four sub-committees. A wide range of duties are involved including preparation of agenda papers, reports, decision sheets, memoranda and letters which entail wide liaison with Members and officers.

Knowledge, experience of local government committee work or equivalent procedures is needed, with proven ability to recognise and handle sensitive issues and to produce detailed accurate work under pressure. Applicants should be experienced in managing staff and dealing with people at all levels. A flexible and co-operative approach is essential.

Salary: £9,183 - £11,253 inclusive. Ref: 5047.

For an application form, to be returned by 8th February 1985, write to: GLC Director-General's Department, Room 203, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1527/2390. Please quote appropriate reference.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.



## Clerk of the County Council/Special Programmes Unit

## Youth Training Agency Co-ordinator

The Nottinghamshire County Council Youth Training Agency combines both Youth Training and Youth Opportunities programmes. The Agency provides a wide range of occupational training courses for young people in all County Council Departments and strategically placed projects. The person appointed (male or female) will have considerable managerial experience and a good knowledge of the Youth Training Scheme. Experience of Local Government would be desirable.

The Co-ordinator will have close contact with Members and Senior Officers of the Authority as well as needing to relate to MSD, the Trade Unions and other agencies. The person appointed will be expected to continue the ongoing development of the Agency by the introduction of new concepts carefully considered and imaginatively presented.

This is a full-time position and applicants need not re-apply. For further details and job description please apply to the Special Programmes Unit, at County Hall, Tel: Nottingham 0602 82822, Ext. 3760. Application by letter and CV. Closing date 2 February. Please quote Ref: 710.

## Leisure Services/Countryside Division

## Countryside Ranger

£5,640-£7,005 p.a.

This post is based at the Leen Valley Country Park and offers the opportunity of working in an urban fringe country park as early stages of development, and within the City and County. The post involves developing and organising play, recreation and education in the urban fringe park and its environs, with special emphasis on involving minority ethnic groups. The postholder will be responsible for the day to day management of the park, and also be capable of working on their own initiative. The position involves weekend working, for which enhanced payments are payable, and the wearing of a uniform style of clothing. A driving licence is also necessary.

Further details and application forms are available from the Director of Leisure Services, Leisure Services Department, Trent Bridge House, Fox Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 8BA, Tel: Nottingham 0602 80424, Ext. 381. Closing date 5 February. Please quote Ref: 710.

For the above two posts relocation expenses where appropriate.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.



## Nottinghamshire County Council

County Hall - West Bridgford  
Nottingham NG2 7QP

A major London Housing Association has the following vacancy

## HOUSING ASSISTANT

(c. £8,500 p.a. + car allowance)

The person appointed will work within one of our area teams which each provide the full range of housing services for over 1,000 tenants. Applicants should be able to work under pressure and be committed to providing a high level of service to our tenants. A knowledge of welfare benefits would be especially useful.

The Association operates in an area of high housing stress with a multi-racial community and is committed to meeting a wide range of local housing needs. For this reason applicants with experience of ethnic minorities are particularly welcome to apply.

Closing date: 3 February, 1985.

Application form and job description from: Jane Hensley, Secretary to the Association.

New Islington & Hackney Housing Association, 123 Kingsland High Street, London, E8 2PB.

Telephone: 01-254 1272.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer

New Islington & Hackney Housing Association

## TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

## Committee and General Services Section

## Development Workers

(2 posts)

## Nuclear Free Zone

Scale S01/2 (£9,060/£10,539)

The City Council already has well developed policies as a nuclear free zone local authority. In order to promote further initiatives and co-ordinate existing activities a new unit is being established in the Town Clerk's Department. The unit will develop peace initiatives, analyse and report on relevant legislation, develop links with trade unions and community groups on nuclear free issues, carry out research projects including work on arms conversion and the transportation of nuclear waste and weapons, organise local campaigns and conferences and generally advise local peace groups.

Applications are now invited for the above posts in the unit. We are looking for people who are committed to the Council's position as a nuclear free zone authority, are aware of our obligations in respect of civil defence and emergency planning and have some appreciation of government strategies and policies. We welcome applications from candidates with experience of working with peace groups.

Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from the Staff Office, Town Clerk's Department, P.O. Box 532, Town Hall, Manchester, M60 2LA (Telephone 061-234 3077).

Closing date for the receipt of applications is Monday, February 18, 1985.

Manchester City Council is an equal opportunity employer and we positively welcome applications from women and men regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age, sexuality and responsibility for dependents. The City Council operates a Union membership agreement under which a new employee is required to become a member of a recognised Union.

## MANCHESTER City Council

## SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

## WELFARE RIGHTS SERVICE

## 3rd Worker - Money Matters Project

Scale 4/S01 £5,284 - £9,860 p.a. (starting point dependent on qualifications and experience) - pay award pending.

An experienced Welfare Rights Officer is required to work as a debt counsellor in the Scotswood office of Newcastle upon Tyne. Further details from Sue Pearson, Senior Welfare Rights Officer, Tel: 329520, ext. 6395.

Application forms available from and returnable to Director of Social Services, Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne. Tel: 329520, ext. 6376, by February 6th, 1985.

City of Newcastle upon Tyne

This is an Equal Opportunities Advertisement

ASH

## ACTION ON SMOKING AND HEALTH PROJECTS OFFICER

A careful and thorough person is needed to take on a variety of projects including administering the ASH Supporters' schemes. He or she will be responsible for overseeing the production of a quarterly newspaper as well as other printing projects.

Salary £7,550 - £8,550.

For details and application form write to or telephone ASH, 6-11 Morriestown Street, London W1M 7RH. 01-637 9643. Closing date 31st January, 1985.

ASH



GLC

Working for London

## Head of Planning Finance Division

This senior appointment plays a central role in the effective financial management of the Council's Development Programme and Urban Programme activity, preparing and monitoring the annual budget, undertaking on-going financial appraisals and supervising service accounting. Duties also include regular committee attendance and extensive contact with Members.

A minimum of 2 years' broad functional experience at senior management level is needed, backed by a full recognised accountancy qualification. Knowledge of experience of the financial arrangements of a major grant-making organisation is essential together with highly developed communication skills and proven ability to plan and prioritise a pressurised workload to deadlines.

Salary: £17,595 - £19,374 inclusive.

## Audit Manager

To head a 14-strong Audit Division, with responsibility for planning, controlling, managing and personally undertaking internal audit of GLC/LEA departments. This entails ensuring professional standards of work and systematic appraisal of systems, controls and procedures together with wide liaison with audited departments.

Applicants should be fully qualified accountants with some practical senior level experience or part qualified with at least 2 years' senior level experience or have 5 years' financial experience, 2 of which must be at senior level.

A sound appreciation of the role of internal audit within public authorities is essential with proven expertise in the use of modern techniques and sound staff management and communication skills.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive.

## Computer Audit Manager

Required to plan, lead and control the internal audit of computer activities both within Central Computer Services and other Council departments and the LEA. Responsibilities include assisting in setting and monitoring performance objectives and audit standards, maintaining top level liaison with audited departments and providing advice/technical support to general auditors. This post also makes a major contribution to the development of computer audit within the GLC.

Several years' experience of data processing/specialist computer audit in a large organisation is required, backed by a degree or recognised accountancy/computer qualification. A thorough knowledge of computer systems development and operation and a sound appreciation of public authority financial and management processes are essential, together with proven staff management and communication skills.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive.

## Head of Schools Audit Team

To lead a team in conducting audits and investigations at LEA schools and divisional offices. The work mainly involves management of protective audits, but also includes the constructive appraisal of systems soundness and efficiency. The Team Head is in constant liaison with management at schools and in the Education Officer's Department, providing broad professional advice on financial and other controls.

Applicants should be qualified accountants with some financial experience or part qualified accountants/accounting technicians with 2 years' financial experience or 4 years' background in financial administration within a large organisation. An appreciation of the role of internal audit in a public authority and knowledge of systems-based and modern audit methods are essential, together with proven analytical abilities and good communication skills.

Salary: £11,253 - £12,993 inclusive.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

## Deputy Head of Transport Finance Division

To take day-to-day responsibility for the work and staff management of this important finance division. The broad range of financial functions include preparation of the annual budget and provision of monitoring information and detailed advice, support to Members and senior officers. The postholder will also liaise with professionals of other disciplines, both internally and externally, and represent the Council at formal meetings with other local authorities, associations and government departments.

Applicants should be fully qualified accountants with some practical senior level experience or part qualified with at least 2 years' senior level experience or have 5 years' financial experience, 2 of which must be at senior level. Highly developed communication skills are essential, with proven ability to convey financial information effectively in non-technical terms.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive.

## Senior Financial Managers

There are vacancies in two areas:

— To co-ordinate all financial aspects of the Council's Urban Programme work, and generally support the Head of the section responsible for budgeting, monitoring, reporting and providing financial advice in respect of the Development Programme which includes a large grants element.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive.

— To head a team engaged in preparing reports for the Industry & Employment Committee and in budgeting, monitoring and accounting for the Industry & Employment Programme, including providing financial advice to Members and senior officers. There is personal responsibility for ensuring the effective appraisal of major proposals and for representing the Director of Finance at top-level meetings.

Applicants should be fully qualified accountants with some practical senior level experience or part qualified with at least 2 years' senior level experience or have 5 years' financial experience, 2 of which must be at senior level. Highly developed communication skills are essential, with the ability to convey financial information effectively in non-technical terms. Applicants should also be capable of prioritising and progressing a pressurised workload to meet tight deadlines.

Salary: £14,709 - £16,473 inclusive.

## Financial Manager

To work as part of a team providing full financial services to the Arts & Recreation Committee. Responsibilities include examination and drafting of reports to Committee, budget co-ordination, expenditure monitoring and accounting and providing financial advice to both Members and officers.

Applicants should be fully qualified accountants with some practical experience of financial management, or part qualified with 2 years' experience. Alternatively they should have 5 years' experience at an appropriate level in a large public organisation. Highly developed communication skills and the ability to present financial information effectively in non-technical terms are essential as are sound judgement and the capacity to work under pressure to deadline.

Salary: £12,993 - £14,709 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 8th February 1985, write to: GLC Finance Department, Room 206, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 3669. Please indicate clearly for which post you are applying.

BRENT CARE IN THE COMMUNITY PROJECT

## PROJECT MANAGER

Grade PO1A

## Help create a new era in community care

£10,242 to £11,052 PA + £877 (London weighting & supplement) (salary review pending)

The London Borough of Brent and Brent Health Authority are embarking on a major project which could break the traditional image of care for the mentally ill. It is financed by a £1 million DHSS grant and aims, over the next 3 years, to transfer 60 long term psychiatric patients from hospital to the community. We now wish to recruit a qualified and experienced individual as Project Manager.

This is a key management and professional focus of the community team, responsible for all operational aspects of the Project's community resources and staff. You will be a member of the Project Management Group, and will play an important role in the development of new links within Social Services, and with the Health Service and voluntary organisations.

To apply you must have proven managerial and supervisory experience within multi-professional teams, and substantial understanding of the needs of the mentally ill. The project is being evaluated by the University of Kent, and offers research possibilities.

For an informal discussion on this post, ring Brian Johnston, Group Manager, Mental Health on 01-902 5089.

Application forms and job description from the Personnel Division Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annexe, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR, returnable 15 February, telephone 01-903 0371 (24 hour Answerphone service). Reference number K/1072 must be quoted.

London Borough of

**BRENT** Brent is an Equal Opportunities Employer Job sharers welcome

WEST MIDLANDS REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

## DO HEALTH PROMOTION SCHEMES REALLY ENCOURAGE A HEALTHY LIFE-STYLE?

As the Regional Research and Evaluation Officer you would have a unique opportunity of providing the answer. In doing so you would not only have to evaluate the results of existing promotions and campaigns but also provide expert advice in the design and setting up of priority topics — anything from Anti-smoking to Alcoholism, or Immunisation to Ante-natal Care.

We're not just looking for a behind-the-scenes administrator. You would need the flexibility to move from using your persuasive abilities in dealing with multi-disciplinary professionals in Committees and Working Groups, to supervising field-workers engaged in collecting raw data.

Ideally you should be in your early thirties, of graduate calibre, a natural communicator and self starter, with the relevant experience in familiarity with, survey activities, operational research, statistics.

The position would be an ideal career opportunity if you have the appropriate practical experience and are now seeking to develop managerial skills in a challenging environment.

We are offering a salary on scale 9 of £8,744-£10,739 per annum.

For further information, ring Mrs M P Harris, Chairman of the Regional Advisory Group's Research and Evaluation Group, on 0926 30421, ext 59.

Application form and job description are available from (quoting ref MS/94): Personnel Division, West Midlands Regional Health Authority, 1st Floor, Cumberland House, 200 Broad Street, Birmingham B15 1SW. Tel 021-643 5781, ext 41.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications is February 14, 1985.

The WMRHA is an equal opportunities employer.

**West Midlands Regional Health Authority**

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

## YOUTH WORK OFFICER

A suitably qualified Anglican communicant who has had varied and considerable experience in the Youth Service is required (by 1st July, 1985 or earlier if possible) to work very closely with another full-time member of staff in continuing and developing leadership training for diocesan staff, project work, communication with others in the service and links with many national and European bodies (ecumenical and secular).

Salary will be at Senior Executive Officer level, on an incremental scale £11,782 to £14,444 inclusive of London Weighting.

Further details of the post (which is open to women or men, lay or ordained) together with an application form may be obtained from:

Miss Anne E. Holt, Personnel Officer, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London SW1P 3NZ. Telephone: 01-222 9011 Ext. 351

CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS: 11th February 1985 (Interviews will be held in London on 22nd March, 1985).

Quadrant-Brownwood Tenant Co-op

## PART-TIME FINANCE WORKER

needed by Co-operative Housing Association in Finsbury Park, to join two other P/T workers.

Experience of Housing Association finance necessary. Two days pro rata £9,550 p.a.

Closing date for completed application forms: 11th February, 1985.

For job description and application form phone Quadrant-Brownwood Tenant Co-op on 01-359 9360.

## RESIDENTIAL WARDEN

(£8,280-£9,747 p.a. — PAY AWARD PENDING)

We are a thriving hostel in North Kensington for nine young people (16-19 years) staying on at school or college, but who are unable to live at home. The hostel was successfully launched in 1983 and we now need a talented successor to Nikki Bell, who leaves in March.

Applicants should be qualified and experienced in teaching, youth or social work and know the possibilities of running a hostel.

Further information, application forms, and informal discussion may be had from the present Warden: 25 Oxford Gardens, London W10 (Tel: 01-288 6664). Closing date for applications: 11th February, 1985.

Social Services Department

## RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE (ADOLESCENTS)

The following two posts are required at a medium stay mixed unit for sixteen adolescents aged from 13 to 18 years who display a wide range of emotional and behavioural difficulties.

## Deputy Officer-in-Charge

RASC 4 £7818-£8523/£9057

This position carries considerable managerial responsibility, including assuming charge of the establishment in the absence of the Officer-in-Charge. The post involves direct work with staff and clients and will appeal to qualified persons who have the stamina and experience to cope with a highly pressurised role. (Ref: R1771).

## Residential Child Care Officer

RASC1/2 £4476-£6762/£7137

To join the team which is committed to the key worker system, engages in a flexible approach and maintains control on the basis of good personal relationships. Duties include participating in individual care planning and liaising with social workers, schools and parents. The successful applicant will show enthusiasm and have experience of working with adolescents. (Ref: R1777).

Both non-residential posts have a regular sleeping-in requirement for which an appropriate allowance is payable.

## CARE OF THE ELDERLY Assistant Officer-in-Charge

RASC 2 £6267-£6762/£7137

Elmbank is a three storey adapted Residential Home which accommodates 32 elderly persons in a homely, stimulating environment.

We are seeking an innovative person who can combine a managerial role with a genuine commitment to meeting the needs of our elderly residents.

The successful candidate will not necessarily have had residential experience, but will certainly be able to display intelligence, energy and a resourceful approach to the objectives of the Home. (Ref: R338).

Application forms and further details from Head of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, BR1 3UH. Tel. 01-290 0324 (24 hour answering service).

Closing date: — 7th February 1985

London Borough of  
**Bromley**

## Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

## SENIOR TRAINING OFFICER

Salary: Scale SO/PO (40) Max. £11,705 p.a.

The establishment of the Central Training Unit is being increased as a result of the County Council's policies on Equal Opportunities and Ethnic Minorities.

A new post of Senior Training Officer has been established to ensure the adequacy of our existing training practices and to integrate relevant new initiatives in Race Relations with the County Council's present training activity.

The person we visualise appointing will be skilled in working with the development of individuals and groups; will have experience of designing learning situations; possess a full qualification and be able to demonstrate sensitivity in handling inter-personal relationships. A knowledge of the local communities in Lancashire would be useful.

Further particulars and an application form can be obtained by telephoning PRESTON 263385 or 263384. Or write to the Chief Executive/Clerk, Lancashire County Council, Christ Church Precinct, County Hall, Preston, PR1 8RJ.

Closing date: 12th February, 1985.

## WEST MIDLAND VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

To develop employment opportunities for Vietnamese Community in the West Midlands, with emphasis on establishing Training Schemes, Co-operatives and small businesses. Applicants should have proven administrative and communication skills, and the maturity to effectively liaise with potential employers and statutory bodies. A background in industry, commerce or self employment is desirable.

Salary £7896 — £8154.

Details and application form from: Mr Thanh Dai Au on 021-554 9865 or 021-778 5514 after 6pm, or Bob Snookes on 021-554 2222.

Closing date for applications: 6th February 1985.

West Midland Vietnamese Community Association is an Equal Opportunities Employer and welcomes applications regardless of race, sex or disability.

WEST GREENWICH CAB

## ADVICE WORKER

Salary: £7,619-£9,339 p.a.

Required to join a newly funded bureau in this inner city multicultural London borough, with high levels of unemployment and poor housing. Organiser currently in post and working from temporary premises. Full time will comprise: an organiser and one advice worker (both full time posts), a part time secretary and volunteers.

Applicants should be experienced advice workers, preferably CAB trained, who are willing to play an active role in assisting the organiser to set up a new bureau.

Closing date: 8th February, 1985.

For further details and an application form, please send self addressed A4 envelope to: Jean Ellis, Social Landlord, Citizens Advice Bureau, GLCAB, 31 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7QH, quoting Reference S23.

At an Equal Opportunities Employer, GLCAB wishes to encourage positively all applications, regardless of ethnicity, race, sex or creed.

## Housing Aid Trust

Re-Advertisement

Have a vacancy for a:

## HOUSING AID WORKER

At their office in Newbury, Berkshire

Experience of housing and/or advice work is required. Applicants should have a current driving licence.

Starting salary: £7,014 p.a. For application form and job description contact: Suzanne Barrage, Housing Aid Trust, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP. Telephone: 01-833 9377. Closing date 8th February. Interview date 21st February. Applications from all sections of the community are welcome.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNIT

## EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION OFFICER

£11,388-£12,330 (pay award pending)

Bexley has a successful Economic Development Unit which was established in 1981 to encourage industrial and economic development, and to advise and assist employers in bringing forward projects for both permanent employment and effective training.

The Unit is closely concerned with initiatives and training schemes for school leavers and the unemployed. Due to promotion, the post of Employment Promotion Officer is now open. The successful candidate will be responsible for the:

- Promotion of fuller employment and training development schemes
- Advising and working with employers concerning their training requirements, particularly under the Youth Training Scheme
- Monitoring the staffing and operation of the newly established Training Workshop
- Advisory and counselling work with new and small business ventures

We require an enthusiastic innovator with good knowledge and experience of employment and training matters, especially in the areas of Small Business Development and Manpower Services Commission Training Programmes.

You should be able to communicate effectively at all levels, contribute to policy development with the EDU, be able to develop good working relationships within Government and other agencies, employers and schools and thereby assist business growth and the promotion of employment opportunities in the London Borough of Bexley.

Car user allowance payable. Relocation assistance available. Further details and application forms from the Acting Technical Services Secretary (Personnel Section), Sidcup Place, Sidcup, Kent DA14 6BT (01-303 7777 ext 8348). Closing date 31st January 1985.

**Bexley** London Borough

## CO-ORDINATOR FOR RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

IFEMA is a project of the Council for Community Relations in Lambeth — which provides temporary accommodation mainly for black, young, single parents in Lambeth.

The Council for Community Relations in Lambeth is looking for someone with social work and management skills to run IFEMA, a residential project which gives much-needed support and care to black, young, single-parent families. The Co-ordinator will be expected to develop and manage the work of the project and its two other members of staff.

Experience of work with our client group is essential. A COSW qualification and management experience would be a distinct advantage.

For a job description and application form, contact: Ms Yvonne Ricketts, COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN LAMBETH, 441 Brixton Road, London SW9 8HE.

Tel: 01-274 7722, ext. 2389 or 24-hour answering service on 274 7976. Scale: SOT1-£10,251-£10,851 inclusive of London Weighting. Closing date for applications: 29th February, 1985.

CCRL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST ENQUIRIES & INFORMATION OFFICER

For housing management team in area office in W12. He/she will be responsible for all aspects of organising the reception area including dealing with enquiries from tenants, particularly on rents and repairs, and advising the general public on housing matters.

Helpful and sympathetic manner essential plus a general interest in housing.

Hours: 9 am-5 pm Monday to Wednesday, 9 am-7 pm on Thursday and 9 am-1 pm on Friday.

Salary on scale £7,041-£7,846 pa; 22 days' holiday. For further details and application form contact Jenny White, Notting Hill Housing Trust, 26 Paddenswick Road, London W12 0UB. Tel 01-741 1570. Closing date for receipt of applications is 4th February, 1985.



## MENCAP ROYAL SOCIETY FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN & ADULTS

requires

## LOCAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

A Development Officer is to be appointed to MENCAP attached to four local societies in the Mid-Downs Health District of West Sussex.

Candidates should have good presence and a sound educational background. Experience of community work, including health care, knowledge of mental handicap an advantage.

Initially, a three-year appointment, current pension rights protected.

Salary range £7,100-£8,550 pa plus car.

Application forms from Mrs J. Young, MENCAP SE Central District Office (ad) Colebrook Day Centre, Greensand Road, off Noke Drive, Redhill, Surrey, Tel Redhill 67531.

Completed applications to be received by 4th February. Interviews to be held on 20th February.

Birmingham Community Relations Council

In conjunction with The Commission for Racial Equality wish to appoint

## PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER

Salary scale £10,781 to £13,725 P/O1 grade

Applications are invited for the above post from appropriately qualified persons. The person appointed will be responsible to the Executive Committee through the Chairman for implementing a programme of work aimed at promoting Equality of Opportunity and the development of work with Ethnic Minority Groups.

## COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER (Field Services)

Salary £7,896 to £10,539 subject to training

Applications are invited for the above post from appropriately qualified persons. The person appointed will be responsible to the Executive Committee through the principal officer for implementing a programme of work aimed at promoting Equality of Opportunity and the development of work with Ethnic Minority Groups.

For application forms, further information, and job descriptions send a stamped addressed envelope to Mr A. L. Butler, Administrator, Birmingham Community Relations Council, St George House, 32-34 Hill Street, Birmingham B5 4AN.

Application forms returnable February 6, 1985.

## EMPLOYMENT LIAISON WORKER

£9,000 pa inclusive

Energetic person, public relations skills, experience of industry/business required by Lambeth ACCORD'S innovative scheme 'WORK LINK' to develop work experience placements for disabled people with local employers; and to co-operate with employment agencies, unions and training schemes.

Applications from suitably skilled disabled people preferred; job involves mobility and verbal communication.

Contact Julie Lucas for an application form on 01-274 2289. Lambeth ACCORD, St Peter's Ward, South Western Hospital, Lander Road, London SW9.

Closing date 22nd February, 1985.

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Eastern Distri

12 Eltham Road

SE12

Backbeat Team

Part-time, 14 hrs

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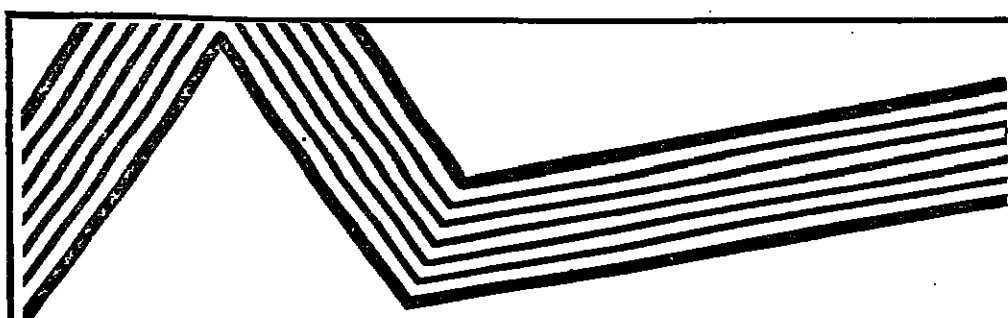
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**DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
NEW INITIATIVES IN RACE RELATIONS**

**Race Relations Adviser**

£12,330 to £13,365

**Training Officer**

£10,572 to £11,166

Greenwich Council sees the implementation of its Race Relations Strategy as a top priority. The Directorate of Social Services is fully committed to this strategy and is setting up a Race Relations Unit. Social Services has employed ethnic minority social workers since 1979 to work with Greenwich's Asian and Afro-Caribbean residents. The new unit will work with these communities and will contribute more to overall policy development and training within the Directorate. The Social Services Unit will work with the Race Relations Unit in the Chief Executive's Community Affairs Section and will have links with similar units in Housing and Leisure Services.

**Race Relations Adviser**

The person appointed will co-ordinate the work of the Race Relations Unit within the Directorate, will examine and advise on recruitment, promotion, training and client outreach policies within the Directorate, and will look at ways of improving service delivery to the Afro-Caribbean and Asian communities within Greenwich. The adviser will work closely with similar posts in other Directorates and in particular with the Principal Race Relations Adviser in the Community Affairs Unit.

Applicants with a wide range of qualifications and/or experience will be considered for this post. Race Relations experience is particularly relevant and a background in social services or social administration would be an asset.

**Training Officer**

Will work with the Directorate's Training Unit and the Central Training Unit of the Council to develop training materials and training programmes on race awareness and to carry out training for staff at all levels of the Directorate. Applicants should have skills in training and in work with groups. A social work qualification is desirable and experience in race relations work would be a bonus.

Applications for both these posts will be particularly welcome from people of Asian or Afro-Caribbean origin and the ability to use at least one ethnic language would be a distinct advantage. For further information telephone Ms C. Briscoe, Assistant Director (Central Support Services), Tel. 01-854 8888, ext. 3004.

**Unit Team Members**

£7,380 to £8,031 (incl.) Qual.

£6,267 to £7,380 (incl.) Unqual.

Lansdowne Lane Residential and Community Mental Health Centre, Charlton SE7

This newly built centre is developing a programme of mental health rehabilitation varying in time scale and methods used, according to individual client need. Two multi-disciplinary teams will be based there: one to work with clients using the longer term residential facility, the other to run a 24-hour crisis intervention service providing short term support in mental health and mental illness crises which can be helped in a social work rather than a hospital setting. In conjunction with these facilities, it is planned to offer a community mental health and support programme for people interested in problems of mental health and illness in the Greenwich area.

**Non-Resident Team Members — Long term residential rehabilitation unit**

This 10-bed unit will aim to provide a planned and thoughtful setting in which the clients' needs, wishes and potential are central. It will work primarily with people who have been "institutionalised" in a variety of settings and who now wish to prepare and practice skills necessary for life in the community. The staff team (5.7 members) will work in a multi-disciplinary model in which the skills of members will be equally valued and utilised. An awareness of the psychodynamic factors which affect individual and group living will inform a programme based on goal-orientated work and care about individual's life experiences.

Applicants should possess experience in rehabilitative work in a hospital, residential or community setting. An imaginative and enthusiastic approach, based on a relevant practical and theoretical knowledge is required. Shift work on a rota basis together with some sleeping-in duties will be required.

**Non-Resident Team Members — Crisis Intervention Unit**

This unit will aim to provide a quick and effective assessment and intervention service in mental health and mental illness crises. It will offer a flexible service using residential, day care and outreach work to create individual plans for clients over a 4-6 week period. It will also offer support for other professionals in critical situations and provide a general mental health crisis information and advice service. The unit will be operational 24 hours a day throughout the year, staffed by a multi-disciplinary team of up to 13 workers trained in a range of social work and psychiatric nursing skills, backed by the local GP service and consultant psychiatric support. The service will operate in a social work rather than a medical model.

Applicants should possess recent experience of working in a mental health and/or mental illness crisis intervention setting in an "acute" hospital, residential or community setting. They should possess a thorough knowledge of the factors that precipitate such crises and of the assessment procedures and range of interventions appropriate to consider in a community practice setting.

Shift work, including night duty for which an enhanced payment is made, is required for this post. For further information telephone Gill Brangwyn on 01-854 8888, ext. 3027 or Sue Gillhespie 01-854 8888, ext. 3057.

Application form from Director of Social Services, London Borough of Greenwich, Peggy Middleton House, 50 Woolwich New Road, Woolwich, London SE18 8HQ. Tel. 01-854 8888, ext. 3073. Closing date: February 8, 1985. THE COUNCIL POSITIVELY WELCOMES APPLICATIONS FROM WOMEN, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND DISABLED PEOPLE

**GREENWICH**  
People and Services First

**Metropolitan Borough of Calderdale  
SOCIAL SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT  
Senior Social Worker**

SO2 £9,945 to £10,539 (pay award pending)

- If you offer:
- \* Substantial social work experience
  - \* Qualities of leadership, and
  - \* The ability to manage effectively.

- We offer:
- \* A senior vacancy in Brighouse area which has three teams serving a mixed population of 52,000
  - \* An experienced staff group operating generally but with support from several specialists
  - \* A climate which encourages initiative and development
  - \* Realistic and systematically managed workloads, and
  - \* A stimulating and beautiful Pennine environment.

For informal discussion ring Ken Smith, Area Officer, on Brighouse (0484) 710821. For application forms contact Social Services Department, Wellesley Park, Gibbet Street, Halifax HX2 0BA. Telephone Halifax (0422) 63561. Closing date is February 7, 1985.

**National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organisations and Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work**

**ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**

Salary Range: £7,455 — £8,841 (including L.W.)

Fixed Term Contract

We are seeking a flexible, self-motivated person for a 2½ year project to develop training programmes for those working in the field of adolescent care. Responsible for the project Co-ordinator, your duties will be administrative and secretarial, typing involved. An interest in training and young people would make the job more rewarding. London-based, the project covers England and Wales — some travel may be required.

Further information/application forms from: CHILD CARE, 3 Walsley Street, London EC1V 7UE. 01-533 3319. CLOSING DATE: 8 FEBRUARY 1985

**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, SW17  
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**

We are setting up a Community Drug Advisory Department and we need an Administrative Secretary to join the five person team. Duties will include setting up and helping run a telephone advisory system, maintaining computerised record systems and giving support to the other team members. Typing is essential, as is a desire to play a central role in a developing department. This post offers the opportunity to gain experience for furthering your career in the NHS.

We offer a salary of up to £7,000 per annum for the right person. For further information, please telephone Claire Leggett on 01-472 1255, Ext. 4098. Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Personnel Office on 01-472 1255 (24 hour service) please quote Ref. No. J3225. Closing date: 6th February, 1985.

**Second Principal Officer**

is needed for

**The Child Care Department (Northern Region)**

This new post is within the Northern Regional Management Team, based in Manchester, although as the field work supervision may be generally to the east of the Pennines it would be possible to be partly based in South or West Yorkshire.

This is a senior management post within the Regional Team and it is likely that the successful candidate will be professionally qualified in one or more of the following fields: Youth, Community, Social Work or Education. Experience of practice and innovation in child care work and of staff management is essential. Skills relating to intermediate treatment and/or staff development would be an advantage.

Salary: NJC Points 36-39 (£10,539 to £11,364) plus Car

For application form and job description please apply to: Graham Watkins, Regional Director North, The Save the Children Fund, Emery House, 195 Fog Lane, Burnage, Manchester M20 0PJ. Tel: 061-434 8337. Closing date: 8th February, 1985.



**COMMUNITY & VOLUNTARY SERVICES**

is a section of Croydon Social Services Department formed as a partnership between the Borough and the District Health Authority. We currently have the following vacancies in the Community Development Team and the Volunteer Organisers Team.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

Scale 6/501, £8,781 to £10,287 dependent on experience and qualifications.

An awarded community worker is needed to identify and respond to local needs and encourage the development of self-help initiatives. The CDO will join, and draw support from, the post-holder will work from the West Area Social Services Office and play a part in helping social workers to develop a greater community focus to their work. This diverse area of 60,000 people includes Central Croydon, a large Council estate and several recently diverse neighbourhoods. Experience in community development is essential and candidates should preferably have a qualification relevant to community work.

**VOLUNTEER ORGANISER (Mental Health)**

Scale 5, £6,781 to £9,339 dependent on experience and qualifications. (Pay award pending. Salary includes £527 London Weighting).

A skilled Volunteer Organiser is required in order to support and develop the contribution of volunteers in complementing the work of MENTAL HEALTH services provided by the Borough's Social Services Department and the District Health Authority. Responsibilities will also involve liaison with MIND and other voluntary organisations. The Volunteer Organiser will be part of, and draw support from, a team of seven colleagues.

Applicants should preferably have knowledge or experience of the mental health field and of work in developing volunteering. Qualifications relevant to mental health and/or to community work would be an advantage. Closing date for both posts: February 14, 1985.

Application forms, background material and job descriptions available from Social Services, Central Administration, Room 225, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, telephone 01-688 4433, extension 2377.



**LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL**

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT**

**INNER AREA TEAM**

**TEAM LEADER**

SALARY: £11,052-£12,087 (pay award awaited)

We are an Inner Area Programme Authority with a centrally based team responsible for the development, preparation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

You must be creative, have a degree or equivalent and have experience of Local Government working, gained from within or outside. An understanding of the voluntary sector is important. You must be able to work effectively with Elected Members, Senior Officers and other Agencies, including Central Government and Voluntary Organisations. A commitment to Equal Opportunities will be expected. Applicants should have an understanding and experience of Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities, since they make up about a quarter of the City's population and just under half of the population of the Inner City. Accordingly, applications are particularly welcome from Asians and Afro-Caribbeans.

This is a challenging and demanding post that will provide experience of working in a corporate and community setting. The post demands working some unsocial hours. This is a re-advertisement; previous applicants need not re-apply. Assistance with relocation expenses up to a maximum of £2,075 and temporary housing accommodation are available in approved cases. Application form (returnable by February 4, 1985) and further details from Director of Personnel and Management Services, New Walk Centre, Watford Place, Leicester LE1 5ZG. Telephone (0533) 549922, extension 7084.



**MILTON KEYNES MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION**

**FULL-TIME**

**DEVELOPMENT WORKER**

(Five Years Financed)

Dynamic personality with appropriate experience sought to develop the role of this association, collaborating with local agencies in community services, public education and training.

Needs previous experience in the M.H. voluntary sector, preferably in housing, day-care, community work and report writing.

Initial salary £7,000. To commence April 1985. For further information write before 31st January, 1985, to: Liz Ruddle, Farthing House, 74 Farthing Grove, Neatherfield, Milton Keynes MK6 4HT. Tel: Milton Keynes (0908) 667055.

**CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND**

**DIRECTOR**

The Children's Country Holidays Fund, founded in 1884, sends away 3,000 children from the Greater London Area for a two week holiday each year, to the country, in July and August.

We wish to appoint a new Director aged probably between 35 and 50 to head a small team based at our headquarters in York Street, London W1.

Candidates must have a record of proven administration together with an understanding of working with voluntary helpers.

Salary approximately £12,500 plus five weeks holiday. Please apply to the Earl of Arran, Crocker End House, Nettlebed, Oxon.

**RESIDENT S.R.N.**

required as Manager with administrative responsibilities for old people's home. Catering for 66 men and women. Man and wife considered. Application forms from Secretary, Old People's Home Association, Mountford Lodge, 25 Salford Drive, Liverpool L8 3SD.

**INFORMATION WORKER**

Sheffield Advice Centre Group need a worker to help centre develop and use comprehensive information systems. Salary £5,400 — £6,000. Closing date: 13th February 1985. Further information from SACO, Crookmanshoe Community Centre, Crookmanshoe Road, SHEFFIELD S8 3PP. 0742 880114.

**MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

**Temporary Job Analyst**

(Ref. M.68) Salary £9,345 — £10,851 p.a. Inc. We are seeking an additional team member to join us around March-April during the maternity leave of one of our job analysts.

This post is part of a busy management services team involved in job evaluation and staffing and organisational reviews. The duties include interviewing officers, compiling job descriptions, evaluating posts and preparing and presenting job evaluation appeals cases as well as conducting salary surveys and giving advice on grading issues.

The main requirements for this post are an analytical ability, a logical approach to problem solving and an experience of job evaluation, preferably using a points rated factor based job evaluation scheme. The successful applicant is likely to have a management services or possibly personnel background. A relevant qualification, while not essential, would be an advantage.

The post carries a casual user car allowance. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Management Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 18 Brixton Hill, SW2 0JL. Tel: 01-274 7722, Ext. 3020. Closing date: 11th February, 1985.

**SOCIAL SERVICES**

Lambeth is one of the leading local authorities in the childminding field and has developed a comprehensive range of innovative facilities for childminders and the children for whom they care.

Current plans to expand the service and support further its initiatives in providing day care in the borough's multi-cultural inner city community include the recruitment to newly created posts described below. Each of the posts is to be centrally based initially at the Directorate's Headquarters at 91 Clapham High Street, London SW4. Developments to relocate both childminding teams to the Central Brixton area will, it is hoped, be completed early in 1985.

**Team Leader**

Ref. No. (SC/517/A) £11,052 — £12,084 incl.

The Team Leader will be responsible for the management of one of two teams of Social Workers (Childminding) serving the North-West and South-East of the borough, the Council's toy library service, salaried childminding and childminding sponsorship schemes.

Applicants must be able to show an aptitude for management of both staff and financial resources and have extensive experience and a thorough awareness of recent trends in the field of Day Care for under fives. Knowledge of current child care legislation and of child development — both theory and practice in the 0-5 age range is essential.

We are looking for someone who has not only worked in a multi-racial inner city environment but has proven ability to exhibit in their daily management style the anti-racist, anti-sexist approach considered appropriate to the team work.

**Social Worker**

Ref. No. (SC/518/A) £7,944 — £11,433 incl.

The successful applicant will join six Social Workers in the task of registering and supporting childminders in each of Lambeth's eight Social Services areas, by way of establishing mutual support systems and maintaining childminders groups for the purposes of training.

Successful applicants for both posts will have proven experience of working with under fives and their parents/guardians, and of groupwork with women. A relevant qualification such as a CQSW or CSS is desirable but not essential. However, previous experience and the ability to implement innovative anti-racist and anti-sexist approaches to the work of caring for under fives is essential. Individuals can apply for Job Sharing.

For application form and job description, Telephone 01-627 0564. Closing date: 6th February, 1985.

FOR SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS ONLY PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-627 0564 (24 HOUR SERVICE) OR WRITE TO: THE RECRUITMENT SECTION, ROOM 500, 91 CLAPHAM HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.W.4.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

**LAMBETH**

**Finance and Examinations Officer**

Grade SO.1 £9,060 — £9,660 p.a. plus £877 (L.W. and Supplements)

Required at Willesden College of Technology, London NW10 to be responsible for the organisation and running of the College's Fees and Examinations Office.

The person appointed will also act as Deputy to the College's Chief Administrative Officer.

An ability to deal with people, together with an aptitude for figure work and detailed organisation are essential. Experience with a Local Authority or in a Further/Higher Education Establishment would be an advantage.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR returnable by 14th February. Telephone 01-903 0371 (24 hours Ansafone service). Reference number E/365 must be quoted.



**HOUSING RIGHTS/RELIEF REFUGE WORKER**

Committed, energetic, experienced person required for Chiswick Family Rescue, a voluntary organisation comprising 3 refuges for abused women and children. Previous experience of housing, a thorough knowledge of Homeless Persons (1977) Act and welfare rights casework essential. The successful candidate should have an ability to identify the special needs of abused women, to interpret legislation and communicate effectively in writing and verbally. Duties mainly involve housing and welfare rights casework for women in predominantly London area, liaison with housing agencies and law centres, refuge work duties and participating in running of crisis line. Some evening/weekend work. Must be able to part of a small friendly, supportive team. Salary based on experience.

For an application form and further details please telephone 01-747 0133 or write to: Sandra Horley, Director, Chiswick Family Rescue, Box 555, London W4. Closing date: 22nd February.



**STONHAM HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD  
HOSTEL MANAGER  
HEREFORD**

Our new purpose-built hostel, providing a bed for 36 single homeless men and women is due to open in May. We are looking for an experienced and responsible candidate, keen to create an environment conducive to the welfare of residents, and who is able to supervise all aspects of the hostel's running, including its staff and catering. This is a residential post with a salary of £7,896.

Closing date: 8th February, 1985. Further details and application form from: Stonham Housing Association, Imperial House, 100 Southwood Lane, CHELTENHAM GL50 2QH. Tel (0242) 528778.

**EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**EAST HAMPSHIRE HANGERS:**

POST DP.33 —

**WOODLANDS PROJECT OFFICER**

3 Year Appointment Commencing 1st April 1985

Salary SO1 (£9,060 — £9,660 p.a.) (salary award pending)

The East Hampshire Hangers form an important feature in the landscape between Alton and Petersfield. The Hangers are extremely rich biologically and have notable associations with Gilbert White and Edward Thomas. The Hangers woods are now over-mature and under-managed; action needs to be taken swiftly if these beautiful woods are to be retained for future generations to enjoy.

Applications are invited from people suitably qualified and experienced in woodland management who feel able to advise landowners on the best way of treating their woods with particular emphasis being given to landscape and wildlife conservation. The job will entail drawing up detailed management plans and putting them into action. If you would like to discuss the job further please telephone Roger Whalley on Petersfield (0730) 65551, Ext. 247.

Full details of the post and application forms can be obtained either by writing to the Chief Planning Officer at East Hampshire District Council, Penna Place, Durdurford Road, Petersfield, Hampshire GU31 4EX, or by telephoning his secretary Margaret Kemp on Petersfield (0730) 65551, Ext. 204. Completed application forms should be returned to the Chief Planning Officer, under confidential cover, by no later than Monday, 11th February 1985.

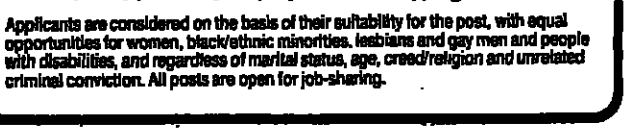
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT  
Co-operative Development Officer**

£11,952-£12,894 p.a. (incl. LWA) (pay award pending)

We are seeking an experienced, committed person with a practical approach in advising and assisting potential co-operators to set up co-operatives, taking them through the drawing up of a business plan to producing a package for, and achieving funding.

You will be working closely with both the Council and the local Enterprise Agency, and, whilst we are looking for general business skills, there is a particular need to complement the skills of the present marketing and finance specialists with someone with the ability to work in the community, especially with women's groups, to enable women to take advantage of the co-operative training and funding packages available to them through the Council and other organisations. However, you will need to be able to show that you can critically assess applications to the Council for funding.

Application form (and further details) from and to be returned to: Departmental Staffing Officer, Room 207, Town Hall, Euston Road, London NW1 2LU. Tel. 01-437 9926 (Anonymous) quoting reference no: 1A/2565. Closing date 11th February, 1985.



**equal opportunity employer**

Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women, black/ethnic minorities, lesbians and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed/religion and unrelated criminal conviction. All posts are open for job-sharing.

**ALONE IN LONDON SERVICE  
SOCIAL WORK CO-ORDINATOR**

Salary SO2 £11,136 — £11,730 (pay award pending)

To support and co-ordinate Alone in London Service's social work and to act as deputy to the Director. We are a well established expanding project providing advice, support and accommodation for young single homeless people.

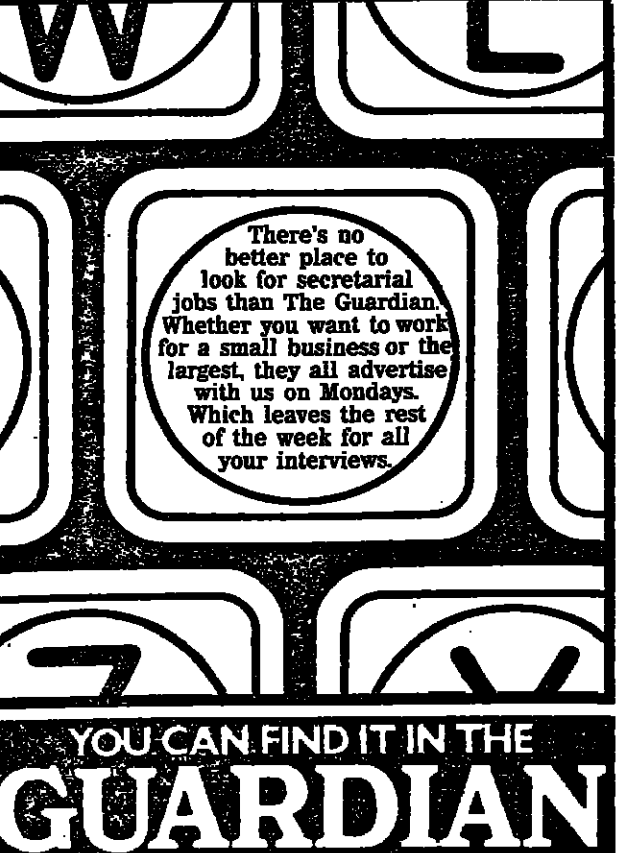
Experience of social work and staff supervision is essential, as well as the ability to inspire and motivate.

For further details and application form write or telephone: Alone in London Service, St Richards House, 614 Eversholt Street, London NW1. Tel: 01-387 1194.

Closing date for applications 15 February 1984.

**STONHAM HOUSING ASSOCIATION  
BIRKENHEAD PROJECT FOR SINGLE HOMELESS PEOPLE  
SENIOR PROJECT WORKER**

To share responsibility for the management of a new 20-bed hostel in Birkenhead. Applicants must have considerable experience of this type of residential work. Full driving licence an advantage. Interested parties should write to the Secretary, providing the usual personal details, curriculum vitae, and reasons for interest in the appointment. The names of 2 referees should be provided, and they will be contacted unless otherwise indicated. Salary £7,191 p.a. Please send completed applications to the Hon Secretary, Mrs J. Buck, Stonham Housing Association, 63 Argyle Street, Birkenhead, Merseyside. Closing date 13th February.



PUBLIC SERVICES FOR AS...  
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NEW Government information

policy: don't say it's wrong.

Say it's old. Thus Mr

Bernard Ingham last week

over chemical weapons.

Thus Mr Bernard Ingham this

week over the Government's

humble response to the

latest NUN peace initiative.

Mr I spent much of Monday

briefing away in most hasty

beginning and then, once he

began to relax, he

bested down to the lobby

correspondents' own cupboard

(This is all secret. I'm afraid)

to stick up a lobby notice

saying that, of course, there

was nothing NEW in this

attitude, blah blah blah.

Alan Rusbridger

The major obstacle to Mr

Tim Bell importing the

Conservative Party

advertising account to his new

agency, Lowe, Howard Spink

may well turn out to be the

past form of his new partner,

Mr Geoff Howard-Spink,

who has helped out the

Labour Party's Advisory

Group of advertising. As Mr

Howard-Spink explained last

year: "I'm not a Labour man,

but I really loathe..."

That's all. — the whole idea

that unemployment is good

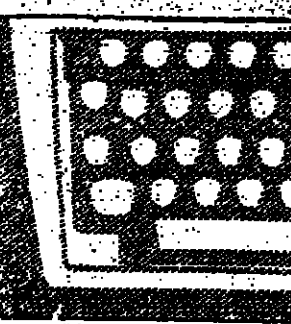
for you and good for the

country gives me a very bad

feeling. If not Mr Bell.

ents appear on

123



## DIARY

MR LEON Brittan intervened personally to prevent a couple of striking miners and Mr Eldon Griffiths from entering the Home Office building to address a meeting of civil servants yesterday.

The prohibition follows a meeting at the Home Office last November when a Kent miner addressed an "information meeting" attended by about 60 members of the civil servants' union the SCPS. Mr Eldon Griffiths got to hear of it and protested to Mr Brittan about the meeting. The SCPS responded by organising another meeting and inviting two Northumberland miners and Mr Griffiths to address it. Mr O. declined, but not before Mr Brittan had warned them their meeting would be banned if any outsider turned up.

In the end the meeting went ahead with a collection of about £60 for the miners, who waited at the pub across the road. The talk on the miners' dispute was replaced by a lively discussion on the curtailment of civil servants' civil liberties.

**BRAVO** to Glee Branch of Ealing Southall Labour Party! Membership has shot up recently: 105 members a year ago and now 860 members! The AGM earlier this month was attended by an astonishing 470 members! A credit to all concerned! Footnote: The Labour MP for Ealing Southall is Mr Sid Bidwell, 68. The question of reselecting Mr Bidwell is being discussed by the party. Mr Bidwell is a constituency Labour party.

**TWO PLACES** the Captain Bob Express will not be visiting this week will be Dublin and London. It is doubtless partly because Mr Maxwell has just decided to close down both the Mirror offices in Ireland, North and South.

While the round-Britain train chugged its way from Plymouth to Bristol yesterday, a hand-picked team of Mirror hatchet men was breaking the news to the nine journalists working in Ireland that they would have to move to Manchester or London or else leave with redundancy pay.

The oddity is that the Mirror sells around 165,000 copies daily in Ireland — more than any Irish paper except the Independent. The journalists' union was having urgent meetings last night to formulate opposition to the decision.

**THE LOCAL** police have been called into the top security Brodmoor Hospital to investigate the theft at the weekend of 56 security bolts valued at £18 and £20 each. Most of the bolts were from a disabled wing of the hospital but the thief, carried away with enthusiasm, removed eight from rooms which actually contained patients.

Mr Maxwell meanwhile pops up again in a cruel motion tabled for the NUJ's forthcoming annual delegates' meeting condemning the cynical exploitation of the Ethiopian famine by newspaper proprietors. "In particular," adds the motion, "the sight of Mr Robert Maxwell taking up space on the plane that could have been used to transport at least another sack of grain rates as one of the most grotesque newspaper stunts since the Daily Mail's Vietnamese baby lift. There has since been an amendment altering this to read 'another three sacks of grain'."

**NEW Government information policy:** don't say it's wrong. Say it's old. Thus Mr Bernard Ingham last week over chemical weapons. Thus Mr Bernard Ingham this week over the Government's humble response to the latest NUN peace initiative. Mr I spent much of Monday briefing away in most hasty beginning and then, once he began to relax, he bested down to the lobby correspondents' own cupboard (This is all secret. I'm afraid) to stick up a lobby notice saying that, of course, there was nothing NEW in this attitude, blah blah blah.

**THE major obstacle** to Mr Tim Bell importing the Conservative Party advertising account to his new agency, Lowe, Howard Spink may well turn out to be the past form of his new partner, Mr Geoff Howard-Spink, who has helped out the Labour Party's Advisory Group of advertising. As Mr Howard-Spink explained last year: "I'm not a Labour man, but I really loathe..."

That's all. — the whole idea that unemployment is good for you and good for the country gives me a very bad feeling. If not Mr Bell.

Alan Rusbridger



Some men may go back, but the Women's Support Group at Hatfield Main (pictured this week at Dunscoff near Doncaster), goes marching on. Picture by Don McPhee

## MALCOLM PITHERS reports from the Yorkshire coalfield on the Coal Board's techniques of persuasion Getting the miners to go back together

THE YORKSHIRE coalfield — still a true barometer of the miners' strike — is about to undergo the stiffest test yet of its traditional grittiness to see matters through to the bitter end.

Today a group of working miners in the coalfield are going to reveal their plans for the future and exactly how they intend to challenge the NUM. But precisely what support the men have, who are meeting in Normanton near Wakefield, remains to be seen.

The NCB is also on the verge of announcing coal production at a sixth Yorkshire colliery in the hope that further publicity will attract even more men to return in the coalfield and help break the strike. Yesterday's NCB figures showed that 175 men went back in Yorkshire, taking their total to 4,875.

But if one looks beneath the highly-publicised return to work, all is not as it appears. To begin with, miners in Yorkshire mostly agree they cannot wait to return to work. After 11 months on strike, with a greatly-reduced standard of living and debts higher than coal stocks, that is self-evident. Therefore, men might be expected to be persuaded to return.

One miner I spoke to yesterday had just returned from his building society anxious about the enormous back payments on his mortgage. He said: "They have very thankfully agreed to help me even more. I can't have any more debts and I'm out of cash, so I suppose I'm broken. I always wanted to be a miner, ever since I used to ride up and down lifts in Lewis. Sounds daft, but it's true. I never wanted to do anything else, and I'm not going back until our future is settled."

The men are suspicious of the daily figures issued by the NCB. They say no mention is made of how many men rejoin the strike or exactly how many are being persuaded to return by the NCB. This indeed is a grey area.

The NCB has maintained throughout the dispute that men go back only of their own free will. That, of course, is true. But the NCB has an interest in making sure that men who do want to go back to a pit, no matter how long, should go back together. The board flatly denied yesterday this was done for propaganda reasons.

Miners at the Allerton Bywater colliery, near

Castleford, have just received a letter signed by Mr Ron Cocker, the pit manager, which does give some way to persuading men to return in the clear belief that hundreds more want to do likewise.

The letter is dated January 15 and says that during the past few days the pit manager had approximately 300 inquiries from people about starting work. He says in his letter: "About 50 per cent of these did not give their names and addresses and most are waiting for one another to make the first move. As you can see, more and more miners are returning to work each day to take advantage of the tax-free earnings and holiday pay you will receive before the new tax year at the end of March."

The letter goes on to say that provisional transport arrangements have been made for next Monday, January 23, and asks men to either telephone the manager personally or the personnel manager before this weekend.

The manager also says: "If all the men who have spoken to me about returning to work come on Monday, the strike at Allerton Bywater would be over and

we can quickly get the pit back to normal. If you would like to start work before the above date, just give me 24 hours' notice (if possible) and I can make the necessary arrangements."

The NCB said in Doncaster yesterday that it is true men have been telephoning to return. The board went further and said that men in Yorkshire were now freely chatting among themselves about whether or not to return, and this was not the case some months ago. Any sizeable return at Allerton Bywater would be regarded as something of a coup by the board because Mr Michael Eaton, the board's national spokesman, is in normal times the area director for North Yorkshire.

A board spokesman said: "We do not get people to go back on any given day for publicity reasons. People only have to look at the men at Kiveton Park who walked in. No-one can dispute that and we are quite happy for you to look and check our figures."

To the pickets, who of course do not accept the NCB's version of why men all return on the same day, point out that the true test is to put the numbers of

men returning against the 54,000 miners normally working in the coalfield.

One miner, aged 54, said at Allerton: "I think they are just kidding men. They'll say there are two or three hundred men going back so that some men will join the queue on that day. I don't think that is exactly letting people make up their own minds."

Another miner, aged 48, who joined the industry at 15, said he was saddened by the strike, but felt that the Government would not allow any talks to end the dispute until many more men had returned.

Whatever the truth of the figures, there is little doubt that some miners are dissatisfied both with the length of the strike, if not its purpose, and with the union leadership.

Mr Tony Ellis, deputy president of the National Working Miners' group, said that as far as they were concerned, there was no break-away union. But if Nottinghamshire miners were expelled a lot of men, even in Yorkshire, would leave the NUM and join them. He said: "There is no closed shop, as you know. So if this threat is carried out to expel

Nottinghamshire, some of us will go the same way. It's as simple as that."

Just how many men will support that view in Yorkshire remains to be seen. To the pickets yesterday the most pressing problem was how to keep wooden shelters standing in high winds, and how to keep warm in foul weather.

Where have they gone, Harry — the days of mine and sexist roses?



## Our Man in Port Stanley PATRICK KEATLEY on the elusive figure going to the South Atlantic

IT IS typical of the tough, quiet-spoken administrator who has been designated as the new Commissioner in the Falkland Islands, succeeding Sir Rex Hunt, that no photograph of him could be found when they ransacked the files in Whitehall yesterday.

Gordon Wesley Jewkes is, at 53, a senior member of the Diplomatic Service with a reputation for taking nuts and cracking them. He is an outdoorsman who grew up in a small town in County Durham and never lost his rural roots. He lists hiking and

boating among his interests, and is said by friends to be happiest when off duty, striking the coasts or scaling the fells in boots and anorak. His wife, Joyce, a Londoner, has come to share these interests, as have their two sons.

In other words, he seems well equipped to take on his next and largest task since joining the foreign service 17 years ago, taking over as Her Majesty's Civil Commissioner for the Falkland Islands next September. He will find there another outdoorsman as his running mate, Major-General P. E. de la Billiere, the Military Com-

missioner, who has some 4,000 British servicemen under his command. General Jewkes will have fewer people in his care: the civilian population is now just over 1800, having grown by about 4 per cent by immigration since the restoration of British administration two years ago. But the scope of his duties is wider and more complex than that of the military commander — he has responsibility for a territory as large as Wales, and the daunting task of putting a massive economic modernisation programme into high gear.

The governor of any territory has to handle all the briefs that come the way of a prime minister in Britain, from agriculture and aviation to transport and telecommunications. He has to be prepared for the unexpected — in the case of the Falkland Islands, intrusion into the protection zone by stray fishing vessels which may be Soviet or Argentine. Or a fuss can blow up about "the Company" and its complex legal role in the re-allocation of leaseholds that is meant to turn the Falklanders into sturdy yeoman farmers.

On top of these internal

duties, Our Man in Port Stanley also bears the resonant title of Her Majesty's High Commissioner for British Antarctic Territory. This is no sinecure. It means that he is directly responsible to Whitehall for the huge wedge of territory on the Antarctic continent, starting at 60 degrees south and going right down to the US Air Force Base at the Pole. The assignment is complicated by the fact that Argentina and Chile have overlapping claims to parts of it.

The Governor of the Falklands has a black London taxi for his official car and the heavy springing and

extra batteries are ideal for the roads — and a couple of Otter aircraft with floats and wheels to taxi him around his huge and watery parish.

He has to combine the qualities of town administrator with a genuine affinity for the outdoors. If, like Gordon Jewkes, he can take nature in the raw and talk as easily with sheep farmers as with townsmen, then he has that rare combination needed for the Stanley post. If, to boot, he has done a couple of years National Service (as an Ordnance Corps officer) and can talk the military lingo, that too is an asset.

Mr Charles Moore, the editor of the Spectator, said yesterday that jobs of the 14 Spectator staff had been guaranteed by Fairfax. He has also been assured that there is no plan, or wish, to change the magazine's editorial policy, a dedication to fine writing, quirky opinions, and right-of-centre political views.

Mr Moore said: "I welcome the deal." The Spectator has a decidedly up-market, well-heeled readership, and is thought to have much under-developed potential. It has pushed up its circulation from 12,000 in 1975, the low when the former editor, Mr Alexander Chancellor, took over, to the current level of 21,000, but is still making losses. It is about to launch a drive on subscription sales to the US, and hopes to follow with one in Australia.



The East Berlin paper announces celebrations for May, and (right) the bomb building where the surrender was signed

## MICHAEL SIMMONS reports from a divided city The place where the postwar era began

until the evening of the 9th. The self-assurance in such a headline is obvious, and is underlined by the adjoining report from Düsseldorf on the same page to the effect that the West Germans are uncertain whether to record 1945 as a victory or a defeat. But it remains to be seen, in the GDR as well as the Federal Republic, whether self-assurance from the Party Central Committee or the CDU chancellery will be enough to get millions of be-

reaved Germans to put out more festive flags from their own windows. Professor Helmut Thielicke, now 76, was active in the pulpit throughout the Third Reich and later became rector of the universities of Tübingen and Hamburg. He probably echoed the thoughts of many in the silent majority in both Germanys when he said the other day that defeat of the Nazis was also a defeat for the Fatherland.

"When we saw the massive firework display of the joyous victors that evening," he wrote in a West German newspaper, "we were not celebrating. We remained cowed in our corners, depressed in our darkness... None of the GDR's self-assurance there."

Chancellor Kohl has pondered along similar lines — "Many were in prison when the end came," he said recently, "mothers lost their sons, women their husbands,



camps for their political beliefs. The West German right, which includes many former Nazis, has remained silent. The leader of the Christian Social Union, Franz-Josef Strauss, has yet to state his position.

If there is circumspection in the GDR, it is not expressed at the official level. A crowd of 30,000 last week attended a peace demonstration in the engineering city of Magdeburg, held to mark the 40th anniversary of the bombing — the end of its war.

Dresden has elaborate plans for similar demonstrations next month. Doubts in East Germany are voiced by the church, by the small but unstoppable unofficial peace movement, and through the acknowledged political apathy of many of the country's young people. Karlshorst's museum to the defeat of Nazism is run by German-speaking Russians, not Germans.

In 1945, the engineering school (castle) at Karlshorst was made the Soviet headquarters. It remained the centre of Soviet civil and military control until 1963. It became a museum in 1967, and there are 15,000 exhibits, starting with the replica of a three-tonne statue of Lenin, wrested from the Nazis who wanted to melt it down for ammunition. In the same room is a picture of the Red Army's first leaders.

Primarily, the museum is devoted to the Soviet advance on Berlin. There seems to be only one picture of Stalin — at Yalta, and unnamed — and he gets one mention, for ordering a 24-gun salute when the Russians met the Americans at Torgau. But Marshal Zhukov, whose father was one of Hitler's governmental advisers), has meanwhile warned against going too far in the remembrance ceremonies. He knows, after all, that thousands of SDP members died in concentration

MAGGIE BROWN

on the Spectator takeover

## Herald angels

THE SPECTATOR has been bought by Australians. Control of the 156-year-old weekly magazine was passed last night to a leading Australian media company, John Fairfax, publishers of the Sydney Morning Herald. The deal represents the first step by Fairfax into the British publishing industry. It is planning to buy more British titles, including a national newspaper.

The oil millionaire, Mr Algy Cluff, the outright owner of the right-of-centre magazine since 1981, is remaining as chairman under a deal due to be signed last night, but at Fairfax's insistence, he is not retaining a minority stake.

No price has been disclosed, but Fairfax is footing the loss-making Spectator's debts, including an estimated overdraft of £300,000. Fairfax, said Mr Cluff: "I know the iconoclastic nature of the magazine and their approach and the Spectator's is complementary."

Fairfax made doubled profits last year of £23 million from its stable of Australian specialist magazines — including a version of Britain's Smash Hits newspapers, radio and television stations. It will use the Spectator as a "listening post" for its assault on Britain's media.

It is interested both in buying or setting up magazine chains in this country. It is also likely to seize an opportunity to move into Fleet Street, if and when suitable titles become available. Its ambitions to expand are partly bolstered by its £40 million share stake in the profitable Reuters financial and foreign news agency, which became a public company last year, and is paying it substantial dividends.

Mr Fred Brechley, the Fairfax general manager who has spent nearly three weeks in Britain organising this deal and links with the City, strongly disavows any interest in buying the Observer newspaper, as suggested by the Times, another paper owned by an Australian.

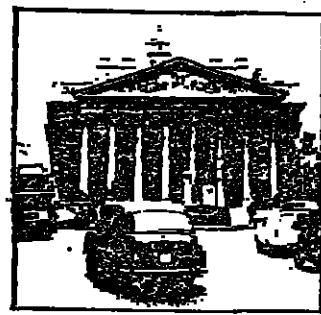
Lombro, the owners of the Observer, also insist that the Observer is not for sale, and that its performance is satisfactory. But Fairfax is tipped as an eager suitor for the Daily and Sunday Telegraph, owned by Lord Hartwell's family, should the titles ever come up for sale. Fleet Holdings, publishers of Fleet newspapers, is also a possible, though less likely target.

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## It's clearly difficult to balance the books and buy off trouble at the same time



## NOTEBOOK

Edited by  
Hamish McRae

THERE ARE two different ways of looking at the government spending plans outlined yesterday, the accountants' and the politician's: the accountants' first.

As far as the big spending numbers are concerned, the government would merit

some praise for sticking to its stated plans. Far better to do that than say you will spend on every project and then conduct a U-turn a couple of years later a la Mitterrand. But though the plans don't change, the outlays do. Each year on average a billion is spent over and above what is planned, and the gap is bridged by a mixture of larger asset sales, larger borrowing, and higher-than-expected tax revenues.

This year will be no exception. Since the cost of the miners' strike post-Christmas has not been allowed for, we are clearly talking about an over-run of over £500 million, and the billion is probably nearer the mark. At least they are consistent in the amount they over-spend.

But this obviously gives a make-believe element to next year's figures, which are clearly based on a series of shaky assumptions. Anyone can list them: the overrun of miners' strike costs; the inevitably unreal public sector pay assumption; and so on.

In fact, allowing for what has happened this year there will have to be a fall in public spending in real terms next year. It is difficult to see that happening.

Against this scepticism of course is the point that there is a substantial contingency reserve built into the figures. But on form it will not be big enough.

The other point the accountants' eye would notice is the way in which the government is finding that what might be called contractual spending is seen to be rising (like unemployment pay) while discretionary spending (say, on industry) is squeezed. It is a bit like a family which has over-housed itself and has to cut down on food and holidays.

The politician might quibble less. What you can see here is a balancing of interest groups, and in a way quite clever trimming to suit political realities. You cannot cut social security because there are too many votes at stake, but you can chop industry because that does not

seem to cause the same political fallout. Tell the nationalised industries to make more profit by putting up their prices and the opposition rebounds on the gas board and not on HMG.

Whether this is really a sensible allocation of national resources is, of course, quite another matter. All in all, though, the pattern is one of relentless upward pressure on spending totals, cut back only by frequently it would be more sensible not to cut. You do not need to be a card-carrying member of an interest group to believe that. Faced with this pressure, voters pressure to get tax rates down, and an effective ceiling on borrowings, the government needs some lucky breaks if it is to achieve its objectives.

**Too much**

It would be silly to make too much of the concerted

intervention yesterday on the exchanges, by Germany, Austria and it seems ourselves, though it is jolly that the authorities should be doing this so soon after they had their spokesmen swear blind that they would not.

That is perhaps a little unfair, for there was no question of intervening to protect a particular rate. But the point was made yesterday that a relatively small amount of central bank activity on the exchanges can create quite unsettled circumstances. The more unsettled the central banks can make the markets, the less chance there is of concerted speculation against currencies.

In one sense the whole policy of the Bank of England, to intervene to smooth out fluctuations, is 180 degrees wrong. If it were intent on stirring up trouble in a wholly random way, trying simply to inflict pain on the banks and generally make a nuisance of itself, then maybe it would frighten the speculators off. But per-

haps irresponsibility is too much to ask of a central bank.

## Hunting a head

LATEST update on the brave new City — or rather its brave new securities market — might seem extraordinary but the lunch table has clearly failed, and so the headhunters have been wheeled in.

It is quite clear that the informal system of trying to find someone to head its new self-regulatory body to control the securities market has failed — the best names can only have said no. And so a firm of consultants has been planning round now for several weeks. There is a short-list. But there is also clearly a hiccup.

It would be nice to have the name to coincide with the government's white paper on the subject, to be presented by Mr Tebbit in about two weeks. But in fact there is no need for that, for

the paper is essentially setting out what the City has to do to meet the government's standards.

The white paper will recognise that the great debate over the advantages of one or two bodies (for the securities and insurance industries) has largely been one of hot air.

The magnum opus is not likely to set out any particular number but will leave the actual workings of whether one or two are most appropriate entirely up to the City. By now the City has largely accepted that even if two yet of the ground it is only a matter of time before they amalgamate.

## Butch beer

REAL ale buffs will be agast but the trend towards lighter beers shows no sign of diminishing.

Following the marketing hype surrounding Watney's introduction of Budweiser into the South East of Eng-

land another of the brewing giants, Allied, is keeping the American bandwagon on the roll.

Its specialist import company agent for the Schlitz brand in England and Wales sales begin in the next few weeks.

The arrival of the two leading US beers marks a continuation of a boom that has seen "lager" type beers carve out a near 40 per cent share of the UK beer market.

Signs are that that growth has further to go yet. Those connected with the Budweiser launch point out that a new generation of drinker has grown up since lager started to gain a market hold 15 years ago.

If their claim that some 25 per cent of lager drinkers have never tasted ale is true, it is wholly conceivable that what was once regarded as an "effete" product may yet account for half of all the pints drunk in Britain. CAMRA, where are you now?

## Low inflation and 6.8pc growth to boost American currency

## Stronger dollar predicted

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said yesterday that the combination of a stronger than expected US economy and low inflation indicates greater strength for the dollar on the foreign exchanges.

His contentious comments came as his department reported that President Reagan's second term had got off to a flying start. Its revised figures for the fourth quarter showed a gain of 3.9 per cent against the preliminary projection of 2.9 per cent. This meant that 1984, with its 6.8 per cent growth rate, was the best year for the American economy since 1955.

Mr Baldrige's suggestion that the better than expected performance of the US economy might continue to strengthen the dollar comes only days after the big five industrial countries sought to dampen enthusiasm for the US currency by warning the markets that central banks stood

ready to intervene to stem the dollar's rise.

"We don't want to try and talk down the dollar," Mr Baldrige said. His comments appeared to be at variance with the departing US Treasury Secretary Mr Donald Regan, who is said by monetary officials to believe that the dollar may have become overvalued.

Mr Baldrige predicted that lower interest rates would keep the US economy growing in the first quarter of this year when it would show annual growth in the order of 4 per cent. Many analysts believe however that unless President Reagan and Congress take decisive action to trim the huge budget deficits then interest rates will rise again and the economy will slow sharply later this year.

The financial markets, which greeted yesterday's growth news enthusiastically, were also buoyed by the inflation figures for 1984, which showed a measure of inflation which economists use to calculate real growth fell to 3.7 per



Malcolm Baldrige

cent, the best level since 1967. The Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, has argued that lower inflation levels mean that further cuts in American interest rates would be justified.

President Reagan was clearly

so buoyed by the latest economic figures that he all but blurted them out as he traipsed around Washington's inaugural balls on Monday night after his swearing in at the Rotunda. The President quickly appeared to have shied to one side the huge \$115 billion budget deficit which he had seen as such a serious problem in his inaugural speech.

The main reason behind the revised figures for the fourth quarter was an upsurge of consumer demand which offset a drying up of industrial purchases for stockpiling. But it is still possible that the figures could be revised downwards should December's trade deficit — still to be calculated — is particularly severe.

The 3.9 per cent growth level recorded in the final three months of 1984 followed a weak 1.6 per cent growth rate in the third quarter and the robust figures of 10.1 per cent and 7.1 per cent recorded in the first two quarters respectively.

## Pollution code for farmers

By Rosemary Collins, Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers will face a new range of fines and a maximum of two years' imprisonment if they ignore a new Code of Good Agricultural Practice, published yesterday, and allow chemicals, manure or silage/effluent from their land to pollute waterways.

It has been an offence for farmers to knowingly permit polluting substances to enter water, including underground water, since the Control of Pollution Act 1974 was passed. This act provided that no offence was committed if the pollution was caused through an accident "in accordance with good agricultural practice."

The new code lays down what good agricultural practice is. It will be backed up by a leaflet to be circulated to farmers.

Points to remember, it tells farmers, are not to use more chemicals than necessary, to store supplies away from drains and streams, to apply nitrogen fertiliser only when crops are growing, and to take extra precautions with silage, which is now the focus of concern of conserved animal forage in Britain.

Pesticide containers should not be rinsed out in streams or rivers, and some should never be rinsed out at all. The rinsing water should be put in the sprayer and applied to land as part of the spraying operation, never poured down public sewers or drains or allowed to soak into the soil near waterways.

Similar care must be taken when tipping out used sheep dips and other chemical waste.

## LWT in votes-for-all move

By Geoffrey Gibbs

The London Weekend Television company, LWT, Holdings has called a special meeting of shareholders early next month to vote on firm proposals to give votes to all its shares.

The meeting at the company's South Bank headquarters on February 5 comes exactly a year after the LWT directors first signalled their intention to create a single class of voting equity by enfranchising the widely-held non-voting "A" shares.

At present LWT has just 60,000 voting shares in issue, tightly held by a mere 60 shareholders. There are almost 18 million quoted but non-voting shares.

The company's voting proposals will be compensated for the loss of their privileged position by the issue of five new shares for each voting share they currently own.

Mr Christopher Bland, the LWT chairman, is confident that the proposals now have the necessary support of both classes of shareholders to bring the votes-for-all scheme to fruition. In order to be approved, the enfranchisement plan requires a 75 per cent majority of both voting and non-voting shares at the February meeting.

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The fund has raised £5.6

## Venture fund for Wales

By Paul Hoyland

The Anglican church in Wales, which has played a prominent role in moves by church leaders to end the miners' strike, has invested £200,000 in a multi-million pound scheme to create new jobs in the principality.

The representative body of the church has become increasingly involved with social issues as unemployment in Wales has risen to more than 16 per cent, and yesterday it joined local authorities and City institutions in launching the Welsh Venture Capital Fund.

"We naturally wish to make Wales more prosperous and we feel that the new fund will help create more jobs," said Mr David Evans, the accountant to the representative body. "It is a sound investment that will show long-term capital growth as firms expand."

The fund has raised £5.6

million, with the Welsh Development Agency investing £1 for every £4 committed by private investors. The county councils of South, West and Mid-Glamorgan, Gwent, Powys, Dyfed and Clwyd have used part of their pension funds to provide half the money raised.

The fund will invest in unquoted companies ranging from new businesses to established enterprises. The Secretary for Wales, Mr Nicholas Edwards, said the fund was well placed to broaden the high technology base in the principality "to the mutual advantage of investors and the Welsh economy as a whole."

Investment proposals will be enhanced by the Welsh Development Agency's ability to offer custom-built factories, rent-free periods, grants and subsidised loans.

The Agency's chief executive, Mr David Waterstone, said: "We are determined to provide Wales with all the finan-

cial weapons necessary to win the battle both to expand and modernise its industrial base, with priority for existing Welsh-based enterprise."

The fund has a 10-year life expectancy, which could be extended depending on its success.

Mr Clive Richards, a City of London entrepreneur who is chairman of the new company, Welsh Development Capital, set up to manage the fund's portfolio, said Wales has a growing industrial and commercial community, with the resources and infrastructure for further expansion and this has revealed an increasing need for venture capital.

"We set out to raise a minimum of £2.5 million, and hoped to double this amount. The fact that we have exceeded even that higher target gives me still more confidence that Welsh Venture Capital will succeed as an investment fund."

The fund has raised £5.6

## British Land goes for Style

By Mary Brasier

STYLE SHOES, the property and shoe shop group, prepared to fight for its independence for the second time in 12 months yesterday as British Land launched a £17 million partial takeover for 50.9 per cent of Style shares.

British Land's chairman, Mr John Ritblat, is trying to succeed where Harris Queensway failed last year. HQ's £37 million bid, which

it claimed was backed by more than half Style's shareholders, was thrown out by the board which controls the company through a handful of management shares.

British Land has shunned a full bid in favour of a tender offer through merchant bank Morgan Grenfell as part of a strategy which is likely to rekindle City opposition to non-voting shares. British Land is offering to buy a maximum of nine million Style shares at up to 185p a share. If successful, the company, which already owns 7.5 per cent of Style, will increase its holding to just over 50 per cent, but because of Style's two-tier share structure will control only 23.5 per cent of the voting rights.

Mr Ritblat said that on the basis on which British Land had financed the tender offer (which needs acceptance by at least eight million shares in order to succeed) he could afford to sit on the enlarged shareholding and wait for the share structure to change. In the meantime, he hoped that there might be joint ventures between the two companies.

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## Acorn joins computer price war with £70 cut

By Peter Large and Maggie Brown

Acorn, of Cambridge, yesterday joined in the home computer price war.

It took £70 off the price of its Electron model, to match the £129 of Sinclair's Spectrum Plus, but it did not touch the pricing of its earlier BBC Micro, which has won the bulk of the British educational market. Instead, it introduced a £50 trade-in offer, under which any breed of computer can be handed in to buy a BBC Micro at £50 discount.

Announcing these changes, Chris Curry and Herman Hauser, joint founders and bosses of Acorn, said their Christmas sales were 100,000 of the BBC model and 100,000 of the Electron, double the volume of Christmas 1983. Total sales in 1984 were 420,000 more than double the 108,333 total.

These afternoon announcements led to a limited recovery in Acorn's share price after opening at a new low of 43p, it climbed back to 51p, then fell back to 49p. At this level Acorn is valued at

£55 million, compared with £218 million a year ago.

Mr Hauser confirmed that Acorn would be exploring ways of raising new capital during 1985. He said Acorn would need to shift "only a small proportion" of its stock to benefit from a strong inward cash flow. Acorn currently has assets, which include high stocks of £18 million.

The company is clearly planning to produce a new BBC Micro this year or early next, following on its new range of business computers. It is also aiming to double exports from last year's 10 per cent of output. There is current strong points are India and Australia. Mr Curry said that the initial failure in the US did not mean that Acorn would abandon that market.

He estimated Acorn's share of the UK home computer market at 25 per cent. He said a third of production went into the home, a third into education, and a third into business, industry, and science, doing work ranging from qual-

ity control of iron foundries to satellite tracking.

Mr Curry announced a new programme for school sales, involving a "suppliers' forum", where educationalists can present their needs, and a "number of attractive price packages", which he would not detail.

An attempt to promote Acorn hardware backfired on Lion House Retail, which advertised that it is "the largest Acorn centre in Europe," according to the Advertising Standards Authority.

In a special promotion, the shop offered last summer a free Acorn data recorder with five cassettes to every buyer of a BBC Micro computer. But stocks of the data recorder ran out, and customers complained that they were given a different model.

The ASA yesterday upheld one complaint against the firm, pointing out that stocks should have been maintained at a level to meet the demand for advertisements.

Chipping away at Acorn. Page 21.

## Edwardes urges rejection of BTR

By Margaret Pagano

The 60,000 shareholders in Dunlop Holdings were urged yesterday to ignore BTR's £33 million bid and stick with the reconstruction package unveiled last week.

Sir Michael Edwardes, Dunlop's chairman, said he would soon explain more fully to shareholders why BTR's comparisons over the share prices are misleading. He added that although BTR was offering 20p for the Dunlop share, compared with the 14p price in the rescue package — BTR's offer did not take account of the right to acquire new shares under the reconstruction plan. Shares in Dunlop slipped 2p to 34p.

Shareholders are being asked to return proxy forms supporting the resolutions for the rescue package as soon as possible before the extraordinary general meeting on February 8. BTR, with its 28 per cent of preference shares, can block the proposals.

After an hour-long meeting between Sir Michael and Professor Robert Fritchard, leading the Dunlop shareholders' pressure group, the board agreed to look at ways to improve the lot of small shareholders who have criticised the rescue package for not giving them a large enough stake.

Professor Fritchard, who has pledged support for the board against BTR, said: "We see eye-to-eye on all issues of substance and the board will use its endeavours to ensure shareholders who stay on with Dunlop do not dilute their stake." The board is due to report back in two days.

Work on BTR's offer document from BTR has started and talks continue between BTR and the 53 banks backing the reconstruction deal.

## Accountants barred from holding office

Two accountants who unlawfully acted as voluntary liquidators and misappropriated assets of companies they were supposed to protect, were barred in the High Court in London yesterday from holding company office for 12 years.

Mr Justice Harman said the accountants, Mr Maurice Caplan, 63, and Mr Stephen Pepler, 41, had been engaged in a "welter of misconduct." They were disqualified from holding office as company director, liquidator and receiver and manager.

The judge also ordered the compulsory liquidation of their companies, Chancery Lane Registrars, which had offices in Devonshire Row, Bishopsgate, London, and Sheffield. Mr Caplan, of Wisborough Cottage, Wisborough Green, near Billingshurst, West Sussex, and

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CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT

RESOURCE ALLOCATION OFFICER

Langport, Stirling

AT 19/21.430 - 210.554 (National Salary Award Pending). 35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the schedule of the service. Applications are sought from qualified social workers with at least three years' post-qualifying experience for this key post.

The person appointed will be responsible for ensuring that children are directed to the most appropriate community or residential services to meet their needs.

Application forms - see below - to be returned not later than Friday, February 2, 1985.

SENIOR COMMUNITY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST

Falkirk Area Office

Senior Community Occupational Therapist (National Salary Award Pending). 35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the schedule of the service. Applications are sought from qualified O.T.s with at least three years' post-qualifying experience who have a demonstrable commitment to and capacity for the management of the service within the three area offices.

For informal discussion please contact Mr. A. Farrie, Area Officer, Falkirk, 02041 50021.

SOCIAL WORKERS (2 POSTS)

Health Centres

Qualified Social Worker Scale 6, £9,345-£9,905 (National Salary Award Pending). 35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the schedule of the service. Applications are sought from qualified social workers for two posts, established in two health centres. These appointments will work as members of the Primary Health Care Team and will enable patients of the health centres to have access to the services of a social worker within the three area offices.

Supervision and management support are assured but those appointed must be able to work as the sole social worker representative in the Primary Health Care Team.

Application forms - see below - to be returned not later than Monday, February 4, 1985.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Supplies Department - Based in Epsom, Surrey

Salary on a scale rising to £11,266 p.a. including London Weighting - point of entry depending upon experience and qualifications. An enthusiastic and motivated person with a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post, with a proven ability to manage and supervise staff, and to handle a high volume of work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Supplies Department, including the purchase, storage and distribution of supplies to all health centres in the Epsom area.

The Division is undergoing substantial modernisation and provides an ideal opportunity for candidates to demonstrate their abilities and suitability for advancement in the Supplies Dept.

Suitable professional qualifications are desirable but not essential.

Application forms and job descriptions and further details available from:

Headquarters Personnel Officer, South West Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. Tel: 01-232 8011 ext 624. Please quote reference 584.

Closing date for applications February 6, 1985.

SOUTH WEST THAMES REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

TWO HIGHER CLERICAL OFFICERS

We are seeking graduates in business subjects to work in the following areas:

(1) MANPOWER PLANNING INFORMATION

To assist in the provision of manpower information for the Region which covers a geographical area from South London to the north and east of London. The work involves responsibility for producing data on a regular basis and for the collection and analysis of data on manpower planning issues. A practical interest in or experience of computerised information systems would be an advantage. Ref: 585.

(2) ACCOUNTS

You will form part of our Central Team in the busy Accounts Section, helping with applications for loans, cash advances, and the reconciliation of accounts. Some previous accounting experience would be an advantage. Ref: 586.

Salary Scale: £5,339-£5,967 per annum inclusive of London Weighting.

For full details and job descriptions and further information please contact: Headquarters Personnel Officer, South West Thames Regional Health Authority, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3QR. Tel: 01-232 8011, ext. 624. Please quote reference number.

Closing date for both posts: February 6, 1985.

FINSBURY CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU

ADVICE WORKER

3 days per week. Ref: 588.

For specialist advice on a wide range of social security, employment and housing issues. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing advice and support to clients on a wide range of issues, including social security, employment, housing, and other social issues. The successful candidate will be responsible for providing advice and support to clients on a wide range of issues, including social security, employment, housing, and other social issues.

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Closing date for both posts: February 6, 1985.

CHESHIRE

THE KING'S SCHOOL

MASTERS (H.M.C. 1000 BOYS)

HEAD OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES DEPARTMENT

Required for September 1985. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Religious Studies Department, including the teaching of Religious Studies to all year groups. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Religious Studies Department, including the teaching of Religious Studies to all year groups.

For full details and job descriptions and further information please contact: The Headmaster, The King's School, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Tel: 01625 55111.

Closing date for applications: February 6, 1985.

LONDON BROOK ADVISORY CENTRE

COUNSELLOR

To work one day per week at Tottenham Court Road Brook (Thursday and Wednesday evenings) at Newham Brook.

We are seeking a person with counselling and social work skills to work in a team of medical and non-medical staff helping young people seeking advice on contraception and pregnancy. Salary for 12 hours per week £2,877 p.a.

Previous experience in this area essential. For further information and job description telephone Jessie Cole on 01-538 0125.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Recruitment Museum and Library

KEEPER OF NATURAL HISTORY

Salary Range: £9,345-£9,905 (National Salary Award Pending). 35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the schedule of the service. Applications are sought from qualified keepers with at least three years' post-qualifying experience for this key post.

The person appointed will be responsible for ensuring that children are directed to the most appropriate community or residential services to meet their needs.

Application forms - see below - to be returned not later than Friday, February 2, 1985.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Recruitment Museum and Library

DEPUTY TO ILEA TRAINING OFFICER

Based at ILEA Staff Training Centre, Copperfield Road, SE 1. The ILEA requires a Deputy to the Training Officer to coordinate the equal opportunities training for all staff. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Training Department, including the teaching of Training to all year groups.

For full details and job descriptions and further information please contact: The Training Officer, ILEA, Copperfield Road, SE 1. Tel: 01-499 1111.

Closing date for applications: February 6, 1985.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

PRINCIPAL PLANNING OFFICER

Forward Planning and Implementation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Planning Department, including the teaching of Planning to all year groups.

For full details and job descriptions and further information please contact: The Planning Officer, London Borough of Haringey, 100 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP. Tel: 01-267 1111.

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SOUTH WEST THAMES REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

SOUTH WEST SURREY COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL

SECRETARY - P.A.A. Grade

Salary: £9,345-£9,905 (National Salary Award Pending). 35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the schedule of the service. Applications are sought from qualified secretaries with at least three years' post-qualifying experience for this key post.

The person appointed will be responsible for ensuring that children are directed to the most appropriate community or residential services to meet their needs.

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Salary: £9,345-£9,905 (National Salary Award Pending). 35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the schedule of the service. Applications are sought from qualified secretaries with at least three years' post-qualifying experience for this key post.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION on the HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

requires a

CARTOGRAPHIC DRAUGHTSPERSON

for its London Office

The post is in the National Monuments Record, Air Photographs Unit. It is the basic grade to which the general work of drawing and plotting of air photographs is done. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Cartographic Draughtsman's Office, including the teaching of Cartography to all year groups.

Application forms - see below - to be returned not later than Friday, February 2, 1985.

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